

TRIBAL HEALERS AND MEDICINAL PRACTICES IN TRIPURA

Dr. Manoshi Das

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Medicinal Practices in Tripura

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TRIBAL RESEARCH AND
CULTURAL INSTITUTE



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Tribal Research and Cultural Institute,
Govt. of Tripura, Agartalal

Though the medical science as well as modern medical practices has advanced a lot, till date almost all the tribal communities depend on Healers of their community and traditional medicine. This book is an effort to document Tribal Healers and their traditional medicinal practices based on pilot study in some specific tribal areas in Tripura. The book gives a glimpse about socio-economic profile of Tribal Healers and their medicinal practices for various diseases.

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Dr. Manoshi Das, freelance Trainer and Researcher, did her M. Sc. and Ph.D. in Anthropology from Visva - Bharati University, West Bengal. Dr. Das is author of 6 books on tribal issues and more than 30 research papers. She is involved in various research studies on different aspects of Tribal, Gender and Health issues as Director (Research), BMPSS (Institute for Inclusive Development) - a not-for-profit Social Organisation.

TRIBAL HEALERS AND MEDICINAL PRACTICES IN TRIPURA

A PILOT STUDY

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Anthoropologist



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MESSAGE

The World Health Organization (WHO, 1958) defines health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity.” Countries economic condition depends on one’s health status. The prominence of health in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs: 2000-2015) and in the Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030), subsequently adopted by the United Nations, arises from the recognition that health is pivotal to equitable and sustainable development and it is closely interconnected to other development sectors.

The present book is an outcome of the pilot study conducted by Dr. Manoshi Das, Anthropologist. The study tried to document the situation of Tribal Healers in Tripura and their medicinal practices.

The study may be of immense significance for the policy imperatives and administering the health programmes in tribal concentrated areas.

I strongly believe that the findings and recommendation of the study will be immense helpful for the research for further study and policy formulate better plan for the development of Tribal healers.



Shri Sunil Debbarma,
Director

Place : Agartala
Date : 19/10/2017

Tribal Research and Cultural Institute
Government of Tripura

PREFACE

The tribal population or the indigenous people (as they are acknowledged by the environmental agencies and United Nations) living closest to nature are influenced more by socio-cultural and environmental dimensions in their healing practices. India with its sizeable tribal population consisting of 162 major tribes and 270 minor tribal communities, has much more to contribute in the traditional health care and healing systems.

Importance on health of indigenous people was given in Article 21 to 29 under the Constitution of India. Article 24 reveals that, indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and health practices, including the right to the protection of vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals.

The tribal people divide the diseases into two categories: (1) Related to the body;

(2) Related to mind and divine powers. The bodily ailments are treated using herbal medicines, coupled with animal parts, and psychosomatic diseases using magico-religious practices coupled with herbal medicines.

The present book on **Tribal Healers and Medicinal Practices in Tripura** is an outcome of pilot study funded by the Tribal Research & Cultural Institute, Government of Tripura, Agartala. The study is a documentary work based on both empirical evidence as well as secondary information.

The book contains two chapters. The first chapter introduces the topics and covers health status and healing practices in India and North-east India. The second chapter is the analysis of the empirical study conducted among Tribal healers and their medicinal practices. The book

also contains 5 important annexure namely - Brief Profile of Tribal Healers; Lists of Tribal Healers; List of Identified Disease for which Healers are being consulted; List of Available Medicinal Plants in Tripura and Medicinal Plants, parts and Process of Use.

From the study it was found that in Tripura, healing was practiced by almost all the tribal communities mainly among Tripuri and Chakma community - mainly followers of Hinduism and Buddhism. Maximum (41.03 %) tribal healers were belonging to the age group of more than 65 and very less educated. Tribal healers learnt this knowledge from other healers (*Guru*) or family members. Majority of the healers were practicing healing for last 10 to 15 years and only 30.77 percent took this as main occupation. On an average they used to get less than five (5) cases monthly. Their income from healing is neither fixed nor substantial for maintaining family need and hardly received any government support. Tribal healers used to collect medicine mainly from nearby forest and facing problem due to degradation of plant biodiversity.

I extend my sincere thanks to the Tribal Research & Cultural Institute, Government of Tripura, Agartala for funding and keeping faith on me to complete this documentary work. My sincere thanks go to the Sri. S. Debbarma, Director, Tribal Research and Cultural Institute (TR & CI), Government of Tripura for accept the research study for publishing as a book. I am also thankful to Sri Bidyut Kanti Dhar, Research Assistant, TR & CI for his sincere effort in various stages to bring the manuscript in book form.

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Last but not the least I am thankful to all the Healers for their kind cooperation and sharing their vast secret knowledge to document during the study.

However, I am responsible for any fault that may remains.

Date : 19/10/2017

Place : Agartala, Tripura

Dr. Manoshi Das

Anthropologist

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Chapter - 1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Constitution and laws made under it, recognise the special status of tribal communities while different sociologist and social anthropologist have debated the different characteristics of a tribe. Article 366 (25) of the Constitution defines "Scheduled Tribes means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution". The word tribe refers to a group of people of the same race and sharing the same language, religion and customs, and often led by a chief (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary). To clarify the concept of tribal people ILO, 1989 stands its view that, tribal peoples in independent countries are those whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community and whose status is regulated or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations. The meaning and concept of scheduled tribes have been changed gradually from the time of 1901 (first census of India) to present time. Report of the High Level Committee on Socio-Economic, Health and Educational Status of Tribal Communities of India, 2014 highlighted the conceptual changes of tribe from the time of first census of India that, tribes were identified as those who 'practiced animism' thus placing religious practices at the centre. Therefore, those practising Hinduism were viewed as castes, while those practising animism were labelled tribes, although this criterion would change in the following decades such that, at present, Scheduled Tribes can practise any religion, including Hinduism and Christianity. In later censuses, additional references to territory were

included, producing the label of 'hill and forest tribes' in 1921 and 'primitive tribes' a decade later. Tribal people represents remarkable diversity as it is estimated that, there are more than 370 million tribal people spread across 90 countries by 5000 distinct groups (UNDP, 2014) who occupied more than 5 percent of world's total population. But unfortunately, due to its primitiveness their social needs have often been neglected from the mainstream of the society. The health facilities are also often traditional in the tribal areas even they are depends on forest or traditional practises as their livelihood option. The present work focuses on the traditional practises by tribal healer as it is one of the occupations of tribal people in rural Tripura.

TRIBAL POPULATION IN INDIA

As per 2011 census, the tribal population of the country is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.6 percent of the total population. 89.97 percent of them live in the rural areas and 10.03 percent in urban areas. The decadal population growth of the tribals from census 2001 to 2011 has been 23.66 percent against the 17.69 percent of the entire population. Total 705 notified scheduled tribes with individual ethnic groups are scattered in 30 states/UTs. The sex ratio for the overall population is 940 females per thousand males and in case of scheduled tribes it is 990 females per thousand males. Goa achieved highest position in sex ratio followed by Kerala, Odisha, Chattisgarh, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal. The literacy rate of total population is 72.99 percent, in case of Scheduled Tribes it is 58.96 percent. As on tribal population, Mizoram is the highest tribal populated (94.43%) state and Uttar Pradesh comprised (0.57%) in lowest tribal populated state in the country.

Most of the tribal groups in the country depend on agriculture and forest for their livelihood. Tribals are very eco-friendly as they are devoted to forest for the sake of their life and livelihood. They speak variety of

languages and dialect and have distinct socio-cultural characteristics. Most of the tribals are economically weak, backward in education and often not much concerned with sanitation, health and hygiene, even in case of any health problem tribals are mainly depends on traditional practises on the basis of their faith or medicinal value.

TRIBAL POPULATION IN NORTH-EAST INDIA

North-Eastern states are the region of mixed colourful culture and harmony. Census 2011 reveals that, in India there are 90 districts where ST population is more than 50 percent. As per census 2001, district number was 75. Out of these 90 districts, 48 districts are from North-Eastern states and among all these states Mizoram is the highest ST populated state in the country. Sex ratio of tribal's in North-Eastern states is also high in comparative to non-tribal. In Arunachal Pradesh it is 1032, Meghalaya 1013, Assam 985 and in case of Tripura it is 983 which is high as compared to non-tribal (949). The health condition of tribals is very poor in NE states as it is depicted from the data of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). 106 infants out of total 1000 live births (estimated from 2001 census) has been died in Arunachal Pradesh, in case of other states like Nagaland it is 79, Manipur 72, Sikkim 69, Assam 64, Mizoram 61 and 74 for Tripura. Tribal communities do believe on traditional health practices from the time of new born to their entire life span. Tribals are preferred home delivery instead of institutional delivery and as a result number of IMR has increased. Along with unskilled home delivery there are several reasons for increasing the IMR in highly tribal populated states.

HEALTH STATUS OF TRIBAL

The World Health Organization (WHO, 1958) defines health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity.” Countries economic condition depends on one’s health status. The prominence of health in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs: 2000-2015) and in the Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030), subsequently adopted by the United Nations, arises from the recognition that health is pivotal to equitable and sustainable development and it is closely interconnected to other development sectors. But, unfortunately general health status of tribal is poor as compared to the modern society. They may suffer from some typical health problems, not because they have some specific type of health but because of specific areas they live and survive since immemorial. Widespread poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, non-availability of safe drinking water and sanitary living conditions, poor maternal and child health services, traditional mind setup for home delivery instead of institutional delivery, ineffective coverage of national health programmes etc. have been found to affect the health status of the tribal adversely.

Importance on health of indigenous people was given in Article 21 to 29 under the Constitution of India. Article 24 reveals that, indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and health practices, including the right to the protection of vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. They have also the right to access, without any discrimination, to all medical institutions, health services and medical care. Traditional health care systems have been prevalent in every country since the beginning of the civilisation in one form or other based on medicinal herbs, roots and tubers and healing practices based on ayurvedic, unani, sidhi as well as nature cure and yoga system. The tribal population or the indigenous people (as they are acknowledged by the environmental agencies and United Nations) living closest to nature are influenced more

by socio-cultural and environmental dimensions in their healing practices. India with its sizeable tribal population consisting of 162 major tribes and 270 minor tribal communities, has much more to contribute in the traditional health care and healing systems.

The concept of health, disease, treatment, life and death among the tribes is as varied as their culture. Tribal society is guided by traditionally laid down customs to which every member is expected to conform. The fate of the individual and community depends on their relationship with unseen forces which intervene in human affairs. If men offend them, the mystical powers punish by causing sickness, death of other natural calamities. In tribal society, disease is seen to be caused by the breach of some taboo or by hostile spirits, the ghosts of the dead. (Basu 1994, Bose, Nangbri and Kumar 1990, Singh 1993, Kalla and Singh 1986, Rizvi 1986, Royburman 1986).

Tribals are strong believers in the natural theory of diseases. According to them, human life is governed by the sun, rain, winter and other elements and when man falls out of harmony with nature, he becomes susceptible to disease and accidents.

They believe in the existence of benevolent and malevolent spirits, the former playing a protective role, while the latter are considered to be responsible for causing disease and epidemics. Magico-religious practices are resorted to for the treatment of disease. Hence, the first step is to restore the balance and harmony with nature through rituals. Among Khasis and Jaintias tribal population for instance, there exists a scientific theory of disease which to them is as natural as the theory that infections are caused by bacteria.

The health problems and practices of any community are profoundly influenced by interplay of social, economic and political factors. The common beliefs customs and practices connected with health and disease have been found to be intimately related to the treatment to disease. It is necessary to take a holistic view of all the cultural dimensions of the

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health of the community and to relate such a holistic perspective to the overall culture of the concerned community (Singh 1994). The health status needs special attention in the context of tribal communities of India. Tribal populations have distinctive problems, not because that they have special kind of health, but because of special placement in difficult areas and circumstances in which they live. The health nutrition and medico-genetic problems of diverse tribal groups inhabiting widely varying geo-climatic and ecological conditions have been found to be unique and present a formidable challenge for which appropriate solution have to be found by planning and evolving relevant research studies which should be need based and problems solving in nature (Basu 1994, Singh 2003).

Lack of personal hygiene, health-education and ignorance of developmental policies are the main factors responsible for their ill health. Some of the main factors of poor health as indicated by earlier investigations include – (a) Endemic disease like malaria tuberculosis, influenza, dysentery, high infant mortality and maldisease introduced from malnutrition, (b) Venereal disease, included abortion, inbreeding, addition to opium, custom of eating tubers of 'DIOSCERA' (may cause sterility as they contain substances used on Oral contraception), and (c) Sex ratio leading to shortage of women.

The widespread poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, absence of safe drinking water and sanitary living conditions, poor maternal and child health services, ineffective coverage of nation health and nutritional services, have been traced out in several studies as possible contributing factors for dismal health conditions prevailing among these vulnerable populations.

In many parts of India tribal population suffers from chronic infections and diseases out of which water borne diseases are life threatening. They also suffer from deficiency diseases. The Himalayan tribes suffer from goiter due to lack of iodine. Leprosy and tuberculosis are also common among them. Infant mortality was found to be very high among

some of the tribes. Malnutrition is common and has affected the general health of the tribal children as it lowers the ability to resist infection, leads to chronic illness and sometimes leads to brain impairment. The ecological imbalance like cutting of trees have increased the distances between villages and the forest areas thus forcing tribal women to walk longer distances in search of forest produce and firewood.

According to the National Family Health Survey (2005-06), some of the key health indicators of ST population in the country are showed below:

Table 1.1. - Some of the key health indicators of ST population

Indicators	ST	Total
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	62.1	57.0
Neo-natal Mortality	39.9	39
Post-natal Mortality	22.3	18
Child Mortality	35.8	18.4
Under five Mortality	95.7	74.3
Ante-Natal Check-up	70.5	77.1
Percentage Of Institutional Deliveries	17.7	38.1
Percentage of any anaemia in women	68.5	55.3
Childhood vaccination (full immunization)	31.3	43.5
% households covered by a health scheme/ insurance	2.6	31.9

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2005-06

Infant mortality defined as the infant deaths (less than one year) per thousand live births. Reflects in Table 1.1., IMR was reported 47 at the national level and incase of STs it was 62.1 which was increased. Neo-natal deaths refers to the deaths of infants less than 29 days of age. The percentage of neo- natal deaths to total infant deaths was 39.9 percent whereas the total percentage is less (39). In case of under five mortality rate (95.7) the condition of ST was not good.

Table- 1.2: Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics
(Figures per 1000 live births)

Background Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality	Child mortality	Under-five mortality
Urban					
ST	29	14.8	43.8	10.4	53.8
Total	28.5	13	41.5	10.6	51.7
Rural					
ST	40.9	23	63.9	38.3	99.8
Total	42.5	19.7	62.2	21	82
Total					
ST	39.9	22.3	62.1	35.8	95.7
Total	39	18	57	18.4	74.3

Source: NFHS-3 2005-06, M/o Health & Family Welfare, GOI

HEALING (TRADITIONAL MEDICAL) PRACTICES

Traditional healing is the oldest form of structured method of treatment that is based on underlying philosophy and set of principles by which it is practiced. It is the medicine from which all later forms of medicine are developed, including Chinese medicine, Graeco-Arabic medicine and of course also modern western medicine. Traditional healing practice was originally an integral part of semi-nomadic and agricultural tribal societies and although archaeological evidence for its existence dates back to only around 6000 BC, its origins probably date back from well before the end of the last Ice-age. There were still some regional differences between the principles and philosophy of traditional healing although there are many fundamental similarities that arise from the profound knowledge of natural laws and the understanding of how these influence living things, which is shared by all traditional healers. The traditional medical practitioner or traditional healer can be defined as “someone who is recognized by the community in which he lives as competent to provide health care by using vegetable, animal and mineral substances and certain other methods based on the social, cultural and religious backgrounds as

well as the prevailing knowledge, attitudes and beliefs regarding physical, mental and social well-being and the causation of disease and disability in the community”. Traditional healers used different medicinal formulas from various natural substances (animal, mineral and vegetable). They have extensive knowledge on the use of plants and herbs for medicinal and nutritional purposes. Tribal communities have been using herbs, minerals and other substances in treating their sick patients. They have also physiotherapeutic knowledge used in treatment of fractures, sprains, spasms and other internal conditions besides immense knowledge of child birth and gynaecology. World Health Organisation (WHO) estimated that, about 80 percent of the world’s population depends on traditional medicine for their primary health care needs. India is a country inhabited by a large number of people living diverse ethnic group. More than 400 different tribes and other ethnic groups residing mostly in rural areas in India and most of them are still living in remote forest areas, and they are highly dependent on indigenous system of medicines. So that, traditional healers use 2500 plant species and 100 species of plants that serve as regular sources of medicine, Abu-Rabia mentioned in his study as cited Taid, Rajkhowa, et. al in 2014.

There is a common observation across the tribal culture that the ancestral spirits play an important role in the prosperity and protection of the family and they have to be properly honoured or otherwise they will bring wrath on family members. These spirits are believed to bring a state of physical, mental and social well-being to the members of the family. There are many spirits who are feared because of their power to afflict people by bringing a number of diseases. The role of spirits, ghosts and deities in the tribal life in the causation and treatment of diseases is so important that the local tribal people have to seek the help of traditional diviners, medicine men, sorcerers (Sirha, Gunia, Bhua, Jani, Bhopa, Ojha, Pujari etc.) for appeasing, controlling or driving away the disease control agents. The frequency of worshipping or getting in touch with malevolent

spirits is more common because of their immediate effect on day-to-day life, revealed Kshatriya in 2004 through his experience from the study of Tribal Health in India.

HEALING PRACTICES IN NORTH-EAST INDIA

North-Eastern region comprising of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura is inhabited by a large number of tribals of various ethnic groups and the region is the home of a number of primitive societies like Abor, Garo, Dafla, Khasi, Kuki, Mishi, Rabha, Naga, Apatani, etc. These ethnic communities are rich in traditional knowledge and practicing traditional healing since time immemorial.

Tribal cultures have carried a heritage of traditional healing methods through the use of medicinal herbs, which address both mind and body. As we know that tribals are very much eco-friendly and they have strong relation with the forest from the beginning of their life, culture and livelihood. Tribals are believed on traditional methods which are different from the modern scientific worldview and emerge from their living in forests rich with medicinal plants. This belief and healing system has a strong influence on the health practices and health seeking behavior and choices of tribal people. A good number of traditional healers are practicing these methods for different purposes. Most of them are involved in this profession for economic benefits, whereas few of them are bound to do this practice due to the scarcity of any recognized medicine systems in that area and rest feel it as a part of social work. Though this healing practice is having enough popularity within the community and a considerable portions are still dependent on traditional medicine in remote areas. But due to modernization of the society and poor income generation, the younger generation is taking less interest for performing this traditional healing practice, revealed Ramashankar and Sharma in

their study on “Traditional Healing Practices in North East India” in 2015. Tripura is one of the North-Eastern states where few numbers of tribal healers are practicing these traditional medical methods for different reasons.

Table 1.3 - Households seeking health care from traditional healers in North-East India

States	Less than 1 percent	1-10 percent	10-25 percent	25 and above percent
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	7	5
Manipur	3	4	1	-
Mizoram	1	7	-	-
Tripura	1	-	1	2
Meghalaya	-	-	-	7
Assam	1	1	3	19

Source: Report of the High Level Committee on Socio-Economic, Health and Educational Status of Tribal Communities of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India, May 2014.

Table no. 1.3 shows the dependency of traditional health care system in North-Eastern region. Tribal people of Assam are dependent on traditional healers for their health care needs. The households of Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur have also the same tendency. A least number of households of Tripura believed on tribal healers for their wellness which indicates the regular practice and habit of tribal healers in North-East India. But data have not found for the state of Sikkim and Nagaland.

RELEVANCE OF THE PRESENT STUDY

Health is a pre-request for human development and is essentially concerned with the well being of the common man. Health is a normal function of the body, and not only it is medical care, but an overall integrated development of the society – cultural, economic, education, social and political-administration. The health status of a society is intimately related to its value system, its philosophical cultural traditions and its social, economic and the political organizations. Therefore, an integrated approach is called for the raising the living standards and

improving health status of the community. Since Tribal people constitute a significant proportion in population of India. But the cultural pattern varies from tribe to tribe and region to region. Moreover, cultural settings, eco-systems, magico-religious beliefs and treatment etc. influence tribal health and health seeking behaviour. The study of health culture of a particular community is important because (a) the health problems and the procedure to handle such problems and other health practices are influenced by the complex interplay of social factors and (b) implementation of health services would be difficult without the knowledge of the community's traditional health culture. Most of the studies are sporadic and fragmented in nature. In view of the paucity of comprehensive health related studies among the tribals of India in general and tribals of Tripura in particular. There is an urgent need for initiating a comprehensive study on tribal health in the changing scenario. Against this backdrop, the present study has been documented among the Tribal Healers and their Traditional practices. The study may be of immense significance for the policy imperatives and administering the health programmes in tribal concentrated areas.

CHAPTER - 2

EMPIRICAL STUDY

Most of the tribal communities live inside dense forests in hilly areas and consequently enjoy an effective isolation from the main stream of the country. Their more or less isolated life prevents them from exploiting many of the advantages of modern civilization. On many occasions they are found rejecting the programmes of modernization implemented by the governmental and voluntary agencies. They are still depending upon their own traditional medical practices when contracted by diseases. The ingredients of their medicines include herbs in roots, barks, leaves, fruits and other plant parts, animal derivatives and also a few minerals. They have certain age old techniques and methods of preparation and administration of medicines for different diseases. Healing rituals employed for invoking the intervention of supernatural forces are an integral component of the treatment procedure. On the whole, it seems that traditional medicine helps the tribes to check the diseases satisfactorily and to lead a healthy life. However ethno medicine of the tribal is now influenced by a number of forces external to the community, which are capable of bringing out changes into this traditional system. Modern medicine is the most important agent of change influencing the ethno medical system. As a part of the tribal welfare programmes, the government has opened a number of curative centres like hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres (PHC) in the tribal areas and also has employed mobile dispensaries to improve the availability of medical facilities for them. In addition to this modern medicine is also available to them form a number of private nursing homes and hospitals functioning in rural areas within an easily reachable distance from the abode of the tribes. However, on many occasions, the tribal show much reluctance in accepting modern medicine, for the treatment of diseases.

It is observed that sometimes their resistance towards modern medicine is disease specific. They accept modern medicine for certain diseases but reject it for some others.

India is blessed with rich and diverse heritage of cultural traditions. These traditions are associated with the use of wild plants as medicine. Interest on ethno medicinal plant research has increased dramatically in the present days. Each ethnic community has their own health care system, their ancient knowledge, sometimes referred to as ethno therapeutics. Over the years, folklore medicine has proved to be an invaluable treasure in present day screening of drugs. The value of medicinal plants to human life and livelihood is essential and infinite. Obviously they make fundamental contributions to human health care needs.

In pre-modern societies, in all probability and especially in India, health was a part of culture, defined as a total way of life by the people themselves. Thinking about health was integrated into the way of living as a whole. Here a healthy living, meaning thereby that the physical, social, mental and religious aspects were intertwined with each other. Modern thought, it is obvious, distinguishes, culture, politics, religion, ethics, etc. as separate and independent units without giving any due consideration to their intimate interconnectedness. From various researches carried out, we know now that in earlier traditional societies, generally speaking, these subparts or segments were integrated into a holistic whole, culture touched every aspect of life, as did religion. These were interchangeable concepts in terms of interconnectedness at the day-to-day level of living.

North East India has valuable heritage of herbal remedies. Its rural people and tribes living in remote forest areas still depend to a great extent on the indigenous systems of medicine. So far studies in this regard have been reported from a very limited number of the tribes of North East region. Therefore further detailed studies on the aspects health

practices in the region may provide meaningful ways for the promotion of traditional herbal medicine and indigenous knowledge for the benefit of mankind at large. The present study is an attempt to find out the indigenous and current health practices among the tribal women and the extent to which this system is influenced by various factors of change.

The present work focuses on the Tribal Healers and their traditional health practices.

Objectives of the Study :

1. To examine the socio-economic features, educational status and other demographic aspects of Tribal healers.
2. To identify and prepare a list of Tribal healers and medicinal plants in Tripura.
3. To document the traditional treatment practices of Tribal healers for different diseases.
4. To assess the overall situation of Tribal healers in Tripura and suggest policy direction.

Research Methodology

The study was empirical in nature and based on both secondary and primary data collected through field survey. The study is more descriptive and documentary in nature.

Coverage/ Universe

The study is confined to the Tripura. In order to conduct the study, snowball sampling procedure was followed for the selection of target population from the universe. Overall, 39 healers were studied on pilot basis as sample of the study.

Data Collection

The secondary data and pertinent literature was compiled from

published, documented and internet sources. The primary data was collected from the Tribal Healers. The field survey was conducted with the help of structured interview schedules and also through Semi Structure Interview (SSI). Interview schedules was pertain the relevant to the objectives of the study.

Data Analysis

The filled in interview schedules was thoroughly checked and processed with the help of relevant software. The data was processed with the help of computers for drawing out results and conclusions.

Implications of the Study

Traditional beliefs give value and meaning to each phase of the Tribal life. Traditions and practices represent continuity and are a manifestation of culture, which is the embodiment of a way of life. Any intervention, which is not based on the lived experiences of communities, does not become a part of a way of life. Health care is not merely a service to be delivered but it should build on people's knowledge. There is an urgent need for systematic documentation of this traditional knowledge by using scientific tools.

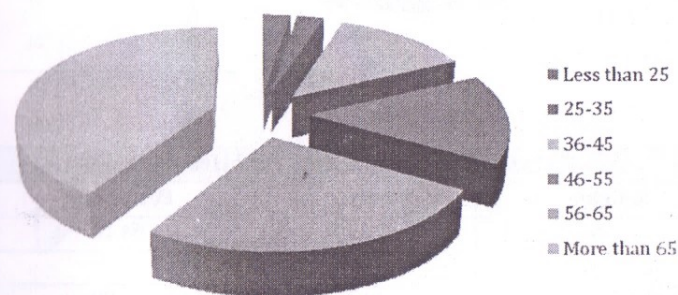
Result & Discussion :

Table 1 : Age group of Healers

Age group	Number	Percentage
Less than 25	1	2.56
25-35	1	2.56
36-45	5	12.82
46-55	6	15.38
56-65	10	25.64
More than 65	16	41.03
Total	39	100

Source: Field survey

Graph 1: Age group of Tribal Healer



Maximum tribal healers (41.03 %) belong to the age group of more than 65. Only 2.56 percent tribal healers belong to the age group of 25-35.

Table 2 : Types of community (Tribe)

Community types	Number	Percentage
Chakma	14	35.91
Mog	1	2.56
Tripuri	22	56.41
Jamatia	1	2.56
Reang	1	2.56
Total	39	100

Source: Field survey

18 Tribal Healers & Medicinal Practices in Tripura

Maximum tribal healers were from Tripuri and Chakma community respectively 56.41 percent and 35.91 percent.

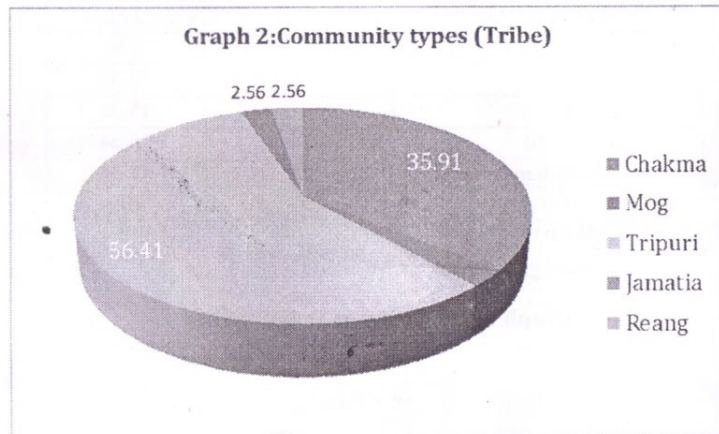


Table 3: Religion of the Tribal Healer

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	25	64.10
Christian	0	0
Buddhist	14	35.90
Total	39	100

Source: Field survey

64.10 percent tribal healers belong to Hindu community and rest of the healers were the followers of Buddhism.

Graph 3: Religion

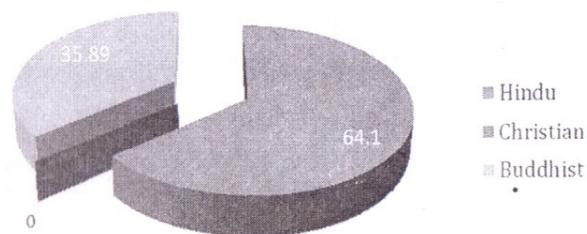
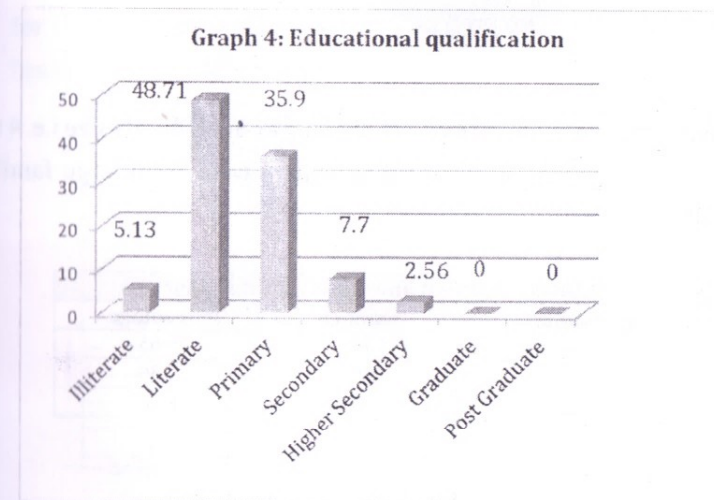


Table 4: Educational qualification of Healers

Educational qualification	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	2	5.13
Literate	19	48.71
Primary	14	35.90
Secondary	3	7.70
Higher Secondary	1	2.56
Graduate	0	0
Post Graduate	0	0
Total	39	100

Source: Field survey

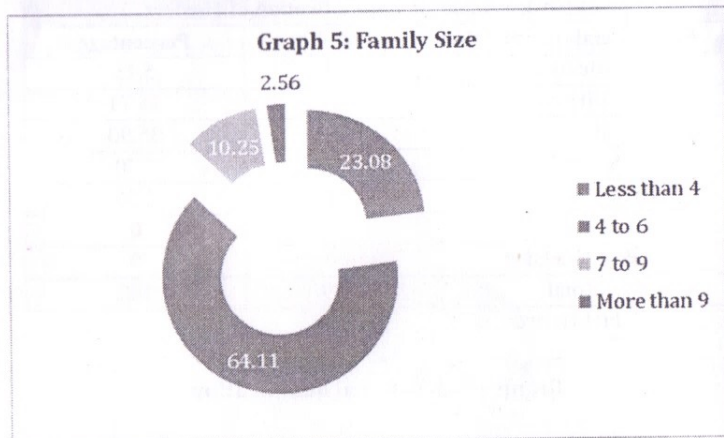


Most of the tribal healers (48.71%) were just sign their name. Very few percentages of healers completed their higher secondary education (only 2.56 percent).

Table 5: Number of Family Size

Family Size	Number	Percentage
Less than 4	9	23.08
4 to 6	25	64.11
7 to 9	4	10.25
More than 9	1	2.56
Total	39	100

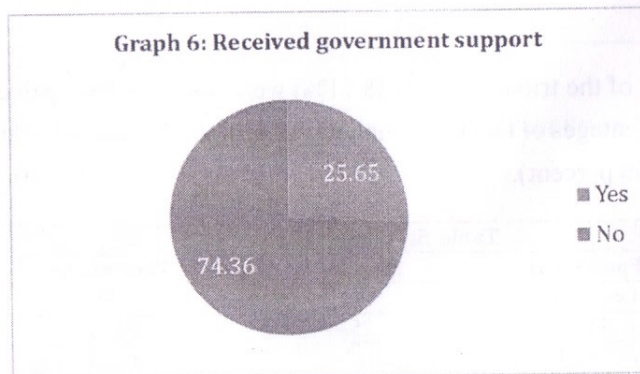
Source: Field survey



Maximum tribal healers (64.11 %) belong to small family size i.e. 4 to 6 members. Only 2.56 percent tribal healers were from large family (more than 9) size.

Particulars	Number	Percentage
Yes	10	25.65
No	29	74.36
Total	39	100

Source: Field survey



About 25.65 percent tribal healers received government supports like wage employment under MGNREGS, housing under IAY, etc.

Duration	Number	Percentage
Less than 10 years	8	20.5
10 to 15 years	12	30.77
16 to 20 years	9	23.07
21 to 25 years	5	12.82
26 to 30 years	3	7.70
More than 30 years	2	5.14
Total	39	100

Source: Field survey

More than 30 percent (30.77%) tribal healers were practicing healing for 10 to 15 years while only 5.14 percent tribal healers were practicing healing for more than 30 year.

Particulars	Number	Percentage
Father	8	20.51
Mother	1	2.56
Husband	1	2.56
Father in law	1	2.56
Grandfather/ mother	3	7.70
Brother	1	2.56
Brother in law	1	2.56
Another healer	1	2.56
Self	5	12.83
Any other	17	43.60
Total	39	100

Source: Field survey

More than 43 percent (43.57%) tribal healers learnt healing from family members. Only 2.56 percent healers learnt from other healers (Guru).

Particulars	Number	Percentage
Yes	6	15.38
No	33	84.62
Total	39	100

Source: Field survey

Only 15.38 percent tribal healers reported that other family members were also practicing the healing.

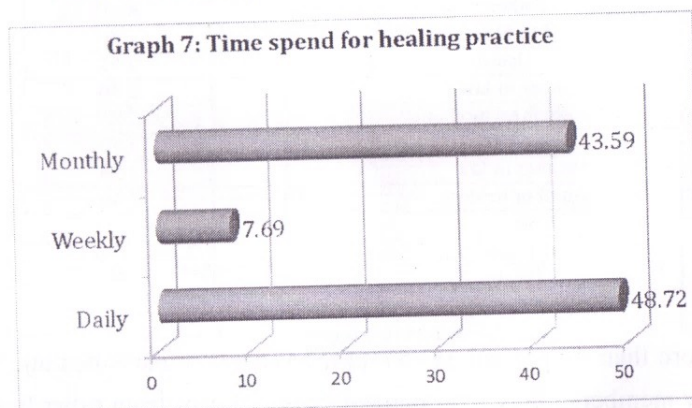
Particulars	Number	Percentage
Yes	12	30.77
No	27	69.23
Total	39	100

Source: Field survey

Healing was main occupation for 30.77 percent healers. Rests were more focusing on other occupation like farming, business etc.

Particulars	Number	Percentage
Daily	19	48.72
Weekly	3	7.69
Monthly	17	43.59
Total	39	100

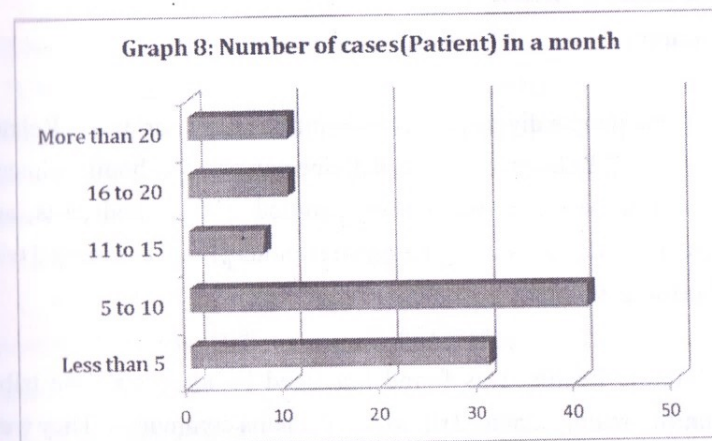
Source: Field survey



For healing practice 48.72 percent healers daily spend time for healing and very few percentages of healers (7.69 %) spend time weekly.

Particulars	Number	Percentage
Less than 5	12	30.77
5 to 10	16	41.02
11 to 15	3	7.69
16 to 20	4	10.26
More than 20	4	10.26
Total	39	100

Source: Field survey



10.26 percent tribal healers were getting more than 10 cases in a month while maximum 30.77 percent tribal healers used to get less than five (5) cases monthly.

Particulars	Number	Percentage
Forest	26	66.67
Forest & Market	4	10.26
Plant	8	20.51
Water & shop	1	2.56
Total	39	100

Source: Field survey

About 66.67 percent tribal healers used to collect medicine from forest.

Particulars	Number	Percentage
Yes	6	15.38
No	33	84.62
Total	39	100

Source: Field survey

Only 15.38 percent tribal healer agreed that they faced different problems related to their occupation particularly collection of medicinal plants from forest.

Summary :

The tribal people divide the diseases into two categories: (1) Related to the body ; (2) Related to mind and divine powers. The bodily ailments are treated using herbal medicines, coupled with animal parts, and psychosomatic diseases using magico-religious practices coupled with herbal medicines.

In Tripura, healing was found practiced by almost all the tribal communities mainly among Tripuri and Chakma community. They were mainly followers of Hinduism and Buddhism. Maximum (41.03 %) tribal healers were belonging to the age group of more than 65 and with very less educated. Tribal healers learnt traditional medicinal knowledge from other healers (Guru) or family members. Majority of the healers were practicing healing for last 10 to 15 years and only 30.77 percent took this as main occupation. On an average they used to get less than five (5) cases monthly. Their income from healing is neither fixed nor substantial for maintaining family need and hardly received any government support. Tribal healers used to collect medicine mainly from nearby forest and facing problem due to degradation of plant biodiversity.

Policy Direction :

1. Healers are playing vital role in the interior villages among the tribal communities. This study was a pilot study, extensive study and documentation covering all the tribal communities throughout the state is required.

2. The integration of traditional healing practice with modern medicine may be encouraged. It is anticipated that the primary care and health promotion and disease prevention components will be integrated into one system of care and that existing health resources of the community

will be used to the greatest extent possible.

3. Without ignoring or avoiding the healing practice among Tribals, it is important to recognise their services. Capacity buildings of identified (recognised) healers on various modern medical practices and equip them with basic first aid kits may prevent different unwanted occurring in Tribal areas.

4. Traditional knowledge of healers needs to be explored and scientifically validated. Proper arrangement of certification and patenting is essentials.

5. Promotion and creation of Block wise hub of Medicinal plants with proper utilisation of Healers knowledge is important to prevent various health related problems in tribal areas.


6. An integrated scheme may be designed for the sustainable livelihood promotion of Tribal healers balancing their traditional knowledge along with various ongoing development schemes.


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Annexure - 1


Brief Profile of Tribal Healers


1. Name :	Bisawajit Chakma	
2. Father's Name	Tira Bahan Chakma	
3. Mother's Name	Anandamuki Chakma	
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill-Tilak Para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist.- Dhalai, Pin-799275.	
5. Phone No		
6. Age	44	
7. Community	a) Tribe = Chakma, b) Sub Group = Bonsha Buddist	
8. Religion		
9. Education Qualification	Primary	
10. No of family members	5	
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	15	
12. Learn from	Father	
13. Any other family members were practicing	No	
14. Is this your main occupation	No	
15. Have any other occupation	Labour	
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Abdominal pain, Cough	
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plant	
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed	
19. Whether received any govt. support	No	


1. Name :	Bisawajit Chakma	
2. Father's Name	Leppy Chakma	
3. Mother's Name	Minapati Chakma	
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill-Raj kumar Para, Gainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist-Dhalai, Pin-799273	
5. Phone No		
6. Age	75	
7. Community	a) Tribe = Chakma b) Sub Group = Pirey Banga Buddhist	
8. Religion		
9. Education Qualification	Primary	
10. No of family members	5	
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	25	
12. Learn from	Suresh Chakma (<i>Guru</i>)	
13. Any other family members were practicing	No	
14. Is this your main occupation	No	
15. Have any other occupation	Agriculture	
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Bat	
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plan	
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed Approx. Rs.1000-1200	
19. Whether received any govt. support	No	


1. Name :	
	Taranga Chakma
	
2. Father's Name	Matrasur Chakma
3. Mother's Name	Sandyamala Chakma
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill-Raj kumar Para, Gainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist-Dhalai, Pin-799273
5. Phone No	8974155880
6. Age	35
7. Community	a) Tribe = Chakma b) Sub Group = Ango goja
8. Religion	Buddhist
9. Education Qualification	Just literate.
10. No of family members	9
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	12 years
12. Learn from	Self (<i>Dibya sakti</i>)
13. Any other family members were practicing	Yes, Husband
14. Is this your main occupation	Yes
15. Have any other occupation	No
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Jandish, Abdominal Pain
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plants
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 800/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	No

1. Name :	
	Angsha Mog
	
2. Father's Name	Angkiya Mog
3. Mother's Name	Redha mang Mog
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill-Tilak Para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist.- Dhalai, Pin-799275
5. Phone No	9402113760
6. Age	43
7. Community	a) Tribe =Mog, b) Sub Group = Flengsha.
8. Religion	Budhist
9. Education Qualification	Primary
10. No of family members	3
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	9
12. Learn from	Mong keyanu marma (<i>Guru</i>)
13. Any other family members were practicing	No
14. Is this your main occupation	Yes
15. Have any other occupation	No
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Blood Arish, Liver
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plant and <i>Mantra</i>
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 3200/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	No

1. Name :	Bijoy Kr. Chakma
	
2. Father's Name	Tirendrajit Chakma.
3. Mother's Name	Chitrang goda Chakma
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill-Tilak Para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist. - Dhalai, Pin-799275
5. Phone No	8014180865
6. Age	85
7. Community	a) Tribe =Chakma, b) Sub Group = Ango goja
8. Religion	Buddhist.
9. Education Qualification	Primary.
10. No of family members	6
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	10
12. Learn from	Guru (Priya Ranjan Chakma)
13. Any other family members were practicing	No.
14. Is this your main occupation	No
15. Have any other occupation	No. Son giving financial help
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Bijey paliley, <i>Jonno</i>
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plant and <i>Mantra</i>
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 3200/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	No

1. Name :	Chandramuki Chakma
	
2. Father's Name	Subal Chakma.
3. Mother's Name	Joshna muki Chakma.
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill-Gainama (Rajkumar para), Gainama ADC,Manu Block, Dist.- Dhalai,Pin-799273
5. Phone No	9402571453
6. Age	50
7. Community	a) Tribe = Chakma, b) Sub Group = Borbo goja
8. Religion	
9. Education Qualification	Just literate.
10. No of family members	4
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	13
12. Learn from	Guru. (Samitri Chakma)
13. Any other family members were practicing	Yes. Specify: Son
14. Is this your main occupation	No.
15. Have any other occupation	Agriculture
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Delivery patient, Abdominal
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plant
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1200/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	Yes. MGNREGA

1. Name :	Sarada Chakma
	
2. Father's Name	Surjya Kr. Chakma
3. Mother's Name	Surajini Chakma.
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill-Tilak para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist.- Dhalai, Pin-799275
5. Phone No	
6. Age	53
7. Community	a) Tribe = Chakma. b) Sub Group = Mulimmey Goja. Buddhist.
8. Religion	
9. Education Qualification	Just literate.
10. No of family members	5
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	20
12. Learn from	Mother (Surajini)
13. Any other family members were practicing	Yes. Specify: Husband.
14. Is this your main occupation	No
15. Have any other occupation	Daily Labour
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Pregnancy (Delivery), Women related.
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plant
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 700-800/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	Yes, MGNREGA

1. Name :	Kannya Ram Chakma
	
2. Father's Name	Suresh Chakma.
3. Mother's Name	Purna sobha Chakma.
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill-Tilak para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist.- Dhalai, Pin-799275
5. Phone No	9485009327
6. Age	56
7. Community	a) Tribe = Chakma, b) Sub Group = Hudugo Goja Buddhist.
8. Religion	
9. Education Qualification	Primary.
10. No of family members	5
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	18
12. Learn from	Guru Arjun Chakma, Suresh Chakma.
13. Any other family members were practicing	Yes, Wife (gynaecological)
14. Is this your main occupation	Yes.
15. Have any other occupation	No.
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Paralysis, Fracture, Tumour.
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plant
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1900/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	No

1. Name :


Boiraggya Chakma


- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Father's Name | Allya dhan Chakma. |
| 3. Mother's Name | Prasna muki Chakma. |
| 4. Address / ADC Village | Vill-Tilak para, Mainama ADC,
Manu Block, Dist- Dhalai,
Pin-799275 |
| 5. Phone No | |
| 6. Age | 75 |
| 7. Community | a) Tribe =Chakma,
b) Sub Group = Hudugo Goja
Buddhist. |
| 8. Religion | |
| 9. Education Qualification | Just literate. |
| 10. No of family members | 5 |
| 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer | 25 |
| 12. Learn from | Self and Guru (Direndra Chakma,
Romonimohan Chakma. |
| 13. Any other family members were practicing | No |
| 14. Is this your main occupation | Yes |
| 15. Have any other occupation | No |
| 16. Patient with Major Diseases | Fracture, Paralysis. |
| 17. Nature of Medicine | Medicinal Plant, Mantra |
| 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice | Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1100/- |
| 19. Whether received any govt. support | Old age pension |


1. Name :


Suresh Chakma

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Father's Name | Ahila Chakma. |
| 3. Mother's Name | Rijeb pati Chakma. |
| 4. Address / ADC Village | Vill-Tilak para, Mainama ADC,
Manu Block, Dist.-Dhalai,
Pin-799275 |
| 5. Phone No | 7085479120 |
| 6. Age | 82 |
| 7. Community | a) Tribe = Chakma.
b) Sub Group = Hudugo Goja.
Buddhist. |
| 8. Religion | |
| 9. Education Qualification | Just literate. |
| 10. No of family members | 5 |
| 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer | 35 |
| 12. Learn from | Guru (Gandaram Chakma, Bani
Chandra Debbarna) |
| 13. Any other family members were practicing | Yes. Wife |
| 14. Is this your main occupation | Yes. |
| 15. Have any other occupation | Yes. Grossary Shop |
| 16. Patient with Major Diseases | Paralysis, Abdominal pain |
| 17. Nature of Medicine | Medicinal Plant, Mantra |
| 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice | Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1600/- |
| 19. Whether received any govt. support | No. |

1. Name :	
Pratimoy Chakma	
2. Father's Name	Bali Chandra Chakma.
3. Mother's Name	Sumitra Chakma.
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill.-Tilak para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist.-Dhalai, Pin-799275
5. Phone No	7085664563
6. Age	50
7. Community	a) Tribe = Chakma. b) Sub Group = Tanchangya.
8. Religion	Buddhist
9. Education Qualification	Just literate.
10. No of family members	5
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	20
12. Learn from	Self.
13. Any other family members were practicing	No.
14. Is this your main occupation	No.
15. Have any other occupation	Yes. Agriculture.
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Dog Bite, Abdominal Pain (Women related), Gynaecological Disease, Pressure.
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plant, Mantra
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1100/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	No.

1. Name :	
Rabi Chakma	
2. Father's Name	Gul mani Chakma.
3. Mother's Name	Majangbi Chakma.
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill.-Tilak para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist.-Dhalai, Pin-799275
5. Phone No	9615372422
6. Age	75
7. Community	a) Tribe = Chakma, b) Sub Group = Hudugo Goja.
8. Religion	Buddhist
9. Education Qualification	Just literate.
10. No of family members	6
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	20
12. Learn from	Guru (Arbo Chakma, and Sadimo Chakma)
13. Any other family members were practicing	No
14. Is this your main occupation	Yes
15. Have any other occupation	No.
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Throat Pain
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plant, Mantra
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 2100/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	No.

1. Name :	Prem Ranjan Chakma
	
2. Father's Name	Tara mohan Chakma
3. Mother's Name	Birashpati Chakma.
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill.-Tilak para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist. - Dhalai, Pin-799273
5. Phone No	9862996956
6. Age	65
7. Community	a) Tribe =Chakma.
8. Religion	b) Sub Group = Buddhist
9. Education Qualification	Just literate.
10. No of family members	5
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	30
12. Learn from	Grand Father (Uresh Mohan)
13. Any other family members were practicing	No.
14. Is this your main occupation	Yes
15. Have any other occupation	No.
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Piles
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plant
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 900-1000/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	No

1. Name :	Purana basi Chakma
	
2. Father's Name	Sachindra Chakma.
3. Mother's Name	Hittp lata Chakma.
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill.-Tilak para, Mainama ADC, Manu R.D Block, Dist. Dhalai, Pin-799275
5. Phone No	~119905187
6. Age	70
7. Community	a) Tribe =Chakma.
8. Religion	b) Sub Group = Ango. Buddhist.
9. Education Qualification	Primary.
10. No of family members	6
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	20
12. Learn from	Sona Dhan Chakma (<i>Guru</i>)
13. Any other family members were practicing	
14. Is this your main occupation	No.
15. Have any other occupation	Yes. Agriculture.
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Skin Diseases
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plant
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 600-700/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	No.

1. Name :


Khiro Debbarma


- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Father's Name | Khinata Ranjan Debbarma. |
| 3. Mother's Name | Srimoti Debbarama. |
| 4. Address / ADC Village | Vill-Bahumoni para, Gabordi,
Jampuijala R.D. Block,
Dist.- Sepahijala, Pin-799004. |
| 5. Phone No | |
| 6. Age | |
| 7. Community | a) Tribe = Tripuri |
| 8. Religion | b) Sub Group = Debbarma
Hindu. |
| 9. Education Qualification | Just literate. |
| 10. No of family members | 3 |
| 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer | 20 |
| 12. Learn from | Relatives |
| 13. Any other family members were practicing | No |
| 14. Is this your main occupation | No. |
| 15. Have any other occupation | Yes. Farmer. |
| 16. Patient with Major Diseases | Various |
| 17. Nature of Medicine | Medicinal Plant, Mantra |
| 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice | Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1700/- |
| 19. Whether received any govt. support | No. |

1. Name :

Sonesh Debbarma

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Father's Name | Sambhu Debbarma. |
| 3. Mother's Name | Ano Laxmi Debbarama. |
| 4. Address / ADC Village | Vill. - Ram kumar para.
Chawmanu R.D Block. Dist.-Dhalai. |
| 5. Phone No | |
| 6. Age | 38 |
| 7. Community | a) Tribe = Tripuri, |
| 8. Religion | b) Sub Group = Debbarma,
Hindu. |
| 9. Education Qualification | Primary. |
| 10. No of family members | 4 |
| 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer | 6 / 7 |
| 12. Learn from | Father. |
| 13. Any other family members were practicing | No. |
| 14. Is this your main occupation | No. |
| 15. Have any other occupation | Yes. Farmer. |
| 16. Patient with Major Diseases | Various |
| 17. Nature of Medicine | Medicinal Plant, Mantra |
| 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice | Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1100/- |
| 19. Whether received any govt. support | No. |

1. Name :	Biswajit Debbarma
	
2. Father's Name	Nitai Debbarma.
3. Mother's Name	Bimola Debbarama.
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill-Sudurai Thakur para, Jampuijala R.D Block, Dist.-Sepahijala.Pin-799130
5. Phone No	
6. Age	38
7. Community	a) Tribe =Tripuri, b) Sub Group = Debbarma.
8. Religion	Hindu.
9. Education Qualification	Primary.
10. No of family members	3
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	2
12. Learn from	Father.
13. Any other family members were practicing	No.
14. Is this your main occupation	No.
15. Have any other occupation	Yes. Farmer.
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Various
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plant, Mantra
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1100/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	No.

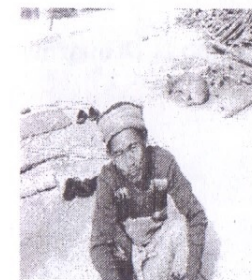
1. Name :	Banapati Debbarma
	
2. Father's Name	Lalit Debbarma.
3. Mother's Name	Lalita Debbarama.
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill- Sonamani, ADC, Jampui jala R.D Block, Dist Sepahijala.Pin-799102
5. Phone No	
6. Age	70
7. Community	a) Tribe =Tripuri, b) Sub Group = Debbarma.
8. Religion	Hindu.
9. Education Qualification	Just literate.
10. No of family members	5
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	6
12. Learn from	Husband.
13. Any other family members were practicing	No.
14. Is this your main occupation	No
15. Have any other occupation	No
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Pneumonia
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plant, Mantra
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 900/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	Yes. MGNREGA.

1. Name :

Bishurai Debbarma

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Father's Name | Gayana chandra Debbarma. |
| 3. Mother's Name | Subha laki Debbarama. |
| 4. Address / ADC Village | Vill-Sonamani para, ADC.
Jampui jala R.D Block, Dist.-
Sepahijala. Pin-799102 |
| 5. Phone No | |
| 6. Age | 70 |
| 7. Community | a) Tribe = Tripuri,
b) Sub Group = Debbarma. |
| 8. Religion | Hindu. |
| 9. Education Qualification | Primary. |
| 10. No of family members | 2 |
| 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer | 10 |
| 12. Learn from | Grand Father. |
| 13. Any other family members were practicing | No. |
| 14. Is this your main occupation | No. |
| 15. Have any other occupation | Yes. Farmer |
| 16. Patient with Major Diseases | Various |
| 17. Nature of Medicine | Medicinal plants, Mantra |
| 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice | Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1400/- |
| 19. Whether received any govt. support | No. |

1. Name :

Surya kumar Debbarma

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Father's Name | Bishu Debbarma. |
| 3. Mother's Name | Sabitri Debbarama. |
| 4. Address / ADC Village | Vill-Samuk chhara para, ADC.
Jampuijala R.D Block.
Dist.-Sepahijala. Pin-799004 |
| 5. Phone No | |
| 6. Age | 72 |
| 7. Community | a) Tribe = Tripuri,
b) Sub Group = Debbarma. |
| 8. Religion | Hindu. |
| 9. Education Qualification | |
| 10. No of family members | 2 |
| 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer | 20 |
| 12. Learn from | Relatives Badrai |
| 13. Any other family members were practicing | No. |
| 14. Is this your main occupation | No. |
| 15. Have any other occupation | Yes. Agriculture |
| 16. Patient with Major Diseases | Various |
| 17. Nature of Medicine | Medicinal Plan, Mantra |
| 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice | Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1300/- |
| 19. Whether received any govt. support | No. |

1. Name :

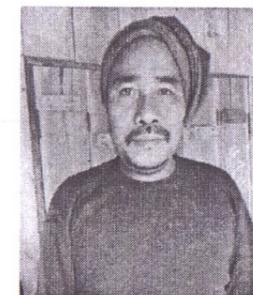
Mani Kuntala Debbarma



- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Father's Name | Tarit Debbarma. |
| 3. Mother's Name | |
| 4. Address / ADC Village | Vill-Sonamani ADC, Jampui jala R.D Block, Dist. Sepahijala, Pin-799102 |
| 5. Phone No | |
| 6. Age | 58 |
| 7. Community | a) Tribe = Tripuri, b) Sub Group = Debbarma. |
| 8. Religion | Hindu. |
| 9. Education Qualification | Primary. |
| 10. No of family members | 6 |
| 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer | 15 |
| 12. Learn from | Father in law. |
| 13. Any other family members were practicing | No. |
| 14. Is this your main occupation | No. |
| 15. Have any other occupation | House wife |
| 16. Patient with Major Diseases | |
| 17. Nature of Medicine | Medicinal Plants, Medicine |
| 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice | |
| 19. Whether received any govt. support | No. |


1. Name :


Pramod Debbarma




- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Father's Name | Lt. Nakul Debbarma. |
| 3. Mother's Name | Lt. Chandani Debbarma. |
| 4. Address / ADC Village | Vill- Debendra Chowdhury para. ADC, Hezamara R.D Block, Dist. West Tripura, Pin-799212 |
| 5. Phone No | |
| 6. Age | 50 |
| 7. Community | a) Tribe = Tripuri,
b) Sub Group = Debbarma. |
| 8. Religion | Hindu. |
| 9. Education Qualification | Just literate. |
| 10. No of family members | 4 |
| 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer | 20 |
| 12. Learn from | Grand Father. |
| 13. Any other family members were practicing | No. |
| 14. Is this your main occupation | No. |
| 15. Have any other occupation | Yes. Specify: Farmer. |
| 16. Patient with Major Diseases | |
| 17. Nature of Medicine | Medicinal Plan, Mantra |
| 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice | |
| 19. Whether received any govt. support | No. |

1. Name :	
Sabitri Debbarma	
2. Father's Name	Lt. Budhu Chandra Debbarma.
3. Mother's Name	Lt. Purna laxmi Debbarma.
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill- Sonamoni sipai para, ADC. Mndai R.D Block, Dist. West Tripura, Pin- 799035
5. Phone No	
6. Age	56
7. Community	a) Tribe = Tripuri, b) Sub Group = Debbarma.
8. Religion	Hindu.
9. Education Qualification	Primary.
10. No of family members	6
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	20
12. Learn from	Father.
13. Any other family members were practicing	No.
14. Is this your main occupation	No.
15. Have any other occupation	
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Jandis, stomach, Fiber.
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plan, Mantra
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Approx. Rs 1300/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	Yes, pension holder.

1. Name :	
Labanya Debbarma	
	
2. Father's Name	Lt. Bahadur chandra Debbarma.
3. Mother's Name	Lt. Nayantara devi Debbarma.
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill- Rabr ADC kolini para, Amarpur R.D Block, Dist- Gomati Tripura, Pin- 9856847079
5. Phone No	
6. Age	65
7. Community	a) Tribe = Tripuri, b) Sub Group = Debbarma.
8. Religion	Hindu.
9. Education Qualification	Primary.
10. No of family members	7
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	10
12. Learn from	Amulya Tripura .
13. Any other family members were practicing	No.
14. Is this your main occupation	Yes.
15. Have any other occupation	No.
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Medicinal Plan, Mantra
17. Nature of Medicine	
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Approx. Rs 1500/-
19. Whether received any govt. support	Yes. Pension holder.

1. Name :	Parimal Debbarma	
2. Father's Name	Binan Debbarma.	
3. Mother's Name		
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill- Purna Thakur para, ADC, Jirania R.D Block, Dist. West Tripura, Pin-799045	
5. Phone No		
6. Age	60	
7. Community	a) Tribe = Tripuri, b) Sub Group = Debbarma.	
8. Religion	Hindu.	
9. Education Qualification	Just literate.	
10. No of family members	3	
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	10	
12. Learn from	Lt. Binan Debbarma (Father).	
13. Any other family members were practicing	No.	
14. Is this your main occupation	No.	
15. Have any other occupation	Yes. Specify: Farmer.	
16. Patient with Major Diseases		
17. Nature of Medicine		
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice		
19. Whether received any govt. support	Yes. MGNREGA	

1. Name :	Lalit Debbarma	
2. Father's Name	Lt. Rajmangal Debbarma.	
3. Mother's Name	Lt. Gangalaxmi Debbarma.	
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill- Bhadra miship para, ADC Bishrambari, Jirania R.D Block, Dist. West Tripura, Pin-799035	
5. Phone No		
6. Age	75	
7. Community	a) Tribe = Tripuri, b) Sub Group = Debbarma.	
8. Religion	Hindu.	
9. Education Qualification	Just literate.	
10. No of family members	4	
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	5	
12. Learn from	Brother -in-law.	
13. Any other family members were practicing	No.	
14. Is this your main occupation	No.	
15. Have any other occupation	Yes. Specify: Bamboo craft.	
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Fever, Stomach Pain, Blood clotting, Oral disease.	
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal plants, Mantra	
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Approx. Rs 1200/-	
19. Whether received any govt. support	Yes. Old age Pension	

1. Name :

Kanan Bihari Jamatia

2. Father's Name
 3. Mother's Name
 4. Address / ADC Village Vill- Sankatram para, ADC, Jompui R.D Block, Dist-Shipahijala, Tripura
 5. Phone No
 6. Age 71
 7. Community a) Tribe = Jamatia, b) Sub Group = Jamatia.
 8. Religion Hindu.
 9. Education Qualification Just literate.
 10. No of family members 7
 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer 10
 12. Learn from Father.
 13. Any other family members were practicing No.
 14. Is this your main occupation Yes.
 15. Have any other occupation No.
 16. Patient with Major Diseases Fever, Stomach pain.
 17. Nature of Medicine
 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice Approx. Rs. 800
 19. Whether received any govt. support No.

1. Name :

Manmohan Tripura

2. Father's Name Banikanta Tripura.
 3. Mother's Name
 4. Address / ADC Village Vill- Amtali para, Non ADC, Satchan R.D Block, Dist-South, Tripura .Pin- 799145
 5. Phone No
 6. Age 60
 7. Community a) Tribe = Tripuri, b) Sub Group = Tripuri.
 8. Religion Hindu.
 9. Education Qualification Just literate.
 10. No of family members 11
 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer 15
 12. Learn from Lt. Khandwrai Tripura (Guru)
 13. Any other family members were practicing No.
 14. Is this your main occupation Yes.
 15. Have any other occupation Yes. Specify:
 16. Patient with Major Diseases Fever, Stomach pain.
 17. Nature of Medicine
 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 900
 19. Whether received any govt. support Yes. MGNREGA.

1. Name :

Jamini Tripura

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Father's Name | Lt. Kailash Tripura. |
| 3. Mother's Name | |
| 4. Address / ADC Village | Vill- West jalefa para. Non ADC, Satchan R.D Block, Dist- South, Tripura, Pin-799145 |
| 5. Phone No | |
| 6. Age | 70 |
| 7. Community | a) Tribe = Tripuri, b) Sub Group = Tripuri. |
| 8. Religion | Hindu. |
| 9. Education Qualification | 1 literate. |
| 10. No of family members | 5 |
| 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer | 25 |
| 12. Learn from | Lt. Kailash Tripura. |
| 13. Any other family members were practicing | No. |
| 14. Is this your main occupation | Yes. |
| 15. Have any other occupation | No. |
| 16. Patient with Major Diseases | Fever, liver problem. |
| 17. Nature of Medicine | |
| 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice | Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 700 |
| 19. Whether received any govt. support | Yes. MGNREGA. |


1. Name :


Jamini Debbarma


- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Father's Name | Lt. Debendra Debbarma. |
| 3. Mother's Name | Lt. Purna laxmi Debbarma. |
| 4. Address / ADC Village | Vill- Kamanmura para, ADC, Mandai R.D Block, Dist- West Tripura, Pin- 799035 |
| 5. Phone No | |
| 6. Age | 64 |
| 7. Community | a) Tribe = Tripuri,
b) Sub Group = Debbarma. |
| 8. Religion | Hindu. |
| 9. Education Qualification | Primary. |
| 10. No of family members | 3 |
| 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer | 3 |
| 12. Learn from | Lt. Brother. |
| 13. Any other family members were practicing | No. |
| 14. Is this your main occupation | No. |
| 15. Have any other occupation | Yes. Specify: Labour. |
| 16. Patient with Major Diseases | |
| 17. Nature of Medicine | |
| 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice | Not fixed. Approx. Rs. 800 |
| 19. Whether received any govt. support | Yes. MGNREGA. |


1.	Name :	
	Gavinda Reang	
2.	Father's Name	Tungya rai Reang.
3.	Mother's Name	Reshati Reang.
4.	Address / ADC Village	Vill-Govinda para, Chandrapur R F, Matabari R.D Block, Dist- Gomati Tripura, Pin-799013.
5.	Phone No	
6.	Age	74
7.	Community	a) Tribe = Bru, b) Sub Group =
8.	Religion	Hindu.
9.	Education Qualification	
10.	No of family members	8
11.	Duration of practicing as a Healer	12/13
12.	Learn from	From another healer.
13.	Any other family members were practicing	No.
14.	Is this your main occupation	Yes.
15.	Have any other occupation	No.
16.	Patient with Major Diseases	Broken bone. Many disease.
17.	Nature of Medicine	Plant.
18.	Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not fixed. Approx. Rs. 600
19.	Whether received any govt. support	Yes. House.

1.	Name :	
	Balanjoy Reang	
2.	Father's Name	
3.	Mother's Name	
4.	Address / ADC Village	Vill- Purba jolai bari para, Dataram ADC, matabari R.D Block, Dist- Gomati Tripura, Pin-799013
5.	Phone No	
6.	Age	70
7.	Community	a) Tribe =, b) Sub Group =
8.	Religion	
9.	Education Qualification	
10.	No of family members	3
11.	Duration of practicing as a Healer	5
12.	Learn from	
13.	Any other family members were practicing	No.
14.	Is this your main occupation	Yes.
15.	Have any other occupation	No.
16.	Patient with Major Diseases	Fever.
17.	Nature of Medicine	
18.	Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not fixed. Rs. 600 - 700
19.	Whether received any govt. support	Yes. House.

1. Name :	Sumitra Debbarma	
2. Father's Name	Bisambar Debbarma.	
3. Mother's Name	Molika Debbarma.	
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill- Ujan Abhoyanagar para, Sutarmur, Dist.-Siphahijala Tripura .Pin-799005	
5. Phone No	9612354195	
6. Age	50	
7. Community	a) Tribe = Tripuri, b) Sub Group =	
8. Religion	Hinduism.	
9. Education Qualification	Primary.	
10. No of family members	6	
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	21	
12. Learn from	Self.	
13. Any other family members were practicing	No.	
14. Is this your main occupation	No.	
15. Have any other occupation	No.	
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Piles, Dog Bite.	
17. Nature of Medicine	Honey & Leamon Leaf, Banana & clove	
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not fixed. Rs. 200 – 300.	
19. Whether received any govt. support	No.	

1. Name :	Radhamohan Debbarma	
2. Father's Name	Lt. Madhan Debbarma.	
3. Mother's Name	Lt. Kalabati Debbarma.	
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill- Sri ram para, Soua ram Gram panchayet., Hazamara R.D Block, Dist- West Tripura, Pin-799212	
5. Phone No	8259991841	
6. Age	75	
7. Community	a) Tribe = Tripuri, b) Sub Group =	
8. Religion	Hinduism.	
9. Education Qualification	School Final.	
10. No of family members	5	
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	30	
12. Learn from	Grand Father.	
13. Any other family members were practicing	No.	
14. Is this your main occupation	No.	
15. Have any other occupation	Yes. Specify: Cultivator.	
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Bantita, Fish Bone Stuck in Throat.	
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plants	
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1100/-	
19. Whether received any govt. support	No.	

1. Name :	Mandira Debbarma	
2. Father's Name	Lt. Monoranjan Debbarma	
3. Mother's Name	Bidya sundari Debbarma.	
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill- Podorai para, Balaram Chaumani, Jampui R.D Block, Pin- 799003	
5. Phone No	8014871907	
6. Age	37	
7. Community	a) Tribe = Tripuri b) Sub Group = Debbarma	
8. Religion	Hinduism.	
9. Education Qualification	Secondary.	
10. No of family members	3	
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	28	
12. Learn from	Fathers.	
13. Any other family members were practicing	No.	
14. Is this your main occupation	No.	
15. Have any other occupation	No.	
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Jaundice, Headache, Bad Dream, Menstruation problem.	
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plants, Mantra	
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1300/-	
19. Whether received any govt. support	No.	

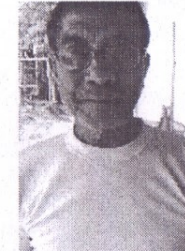
1. Name :	Ripon Debbarma	
2. Father's Name	Dhani ram Debbarma.	
3. Mother's Name	Anjali Debbarma.	
4. Address / ADC Village	Vill- Sriram para, Soua ram Gram panchayat, Hazamara R.D Block, Dist- West Tripura, Pin-799212	
5. Phone No	8119059450	
6. Age	15 (7/10/2002)	
7. Community	a) Tribe = Tripuri, b) Sub Group =	
8. Religion	Hinduism.	
9. Education Qualification	Secondary.	
10. No of family members	4	
11. Duration of practicing as a Healer	2	
12. Learn from	Father.	
13. Any other family members were practicing	Yes. Specify: Father.	
14. Is this your main occupation	No.	
15. Have any other occupation	No.	
16. Patient with Major Diseases	Teeth Pain.	
17. Nature of Medicine	Medicinal Plants.	
18. Monthly income from Healing Practice	Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1000/-	
19. Whether received any govt. support	No.	

1. Name :

Birendra Debbarma

2. Father's Name Lt. Kunja Debbarma.
 3. Mother's Name Lt. Kunchi Mala Debbarma.
 4. Address / ADC Village Vill- Bakhilai bari para, Soua ram Gram panchayet., Hazamara R.D Block, Dist-West Tripura, Pin-799212
 5. Phone No 9615872593
 6. Age 60 (17/1/1955)
 7. Community a) Tribe = Tripuri,
 b) Sub Group = Debbarma
 8. Religion Hinduism.
 9. Education Qualification Secondary.
 10. No of family members 5
 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer 22
 12. Learn from Self.
 13. Any other family members were practicing No.
 14. Is this your main occupation No.
 15. Have any other occupation Yes. Retired Teacher.
 16. Patient with Major Diseases Paralysis, Menstruation problem, Headache, Diarrhoea.
 17. Nature of Medicine Medicinal Plants,
 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1100/-
 19. Whether received any govt. support No.

1. Name :

Sonadhan Debbarma

2. Father's Name Lt. Bodorai Debbarma.
 3. Mother's Name Lt. Basanti Debbarma.
 4. Address / ADC Village Vill- Bakhilai bari para, Soua ram Gram panchayet., Hazamara R.D Block, Dist-West Tripura. Pin-799212
 5. Phone No
 6. Age 75
 7. Community a) Tribe = Tripuri,
 b) Sub Group = Debbarma
 8. Religion Hinduism.
 9. Education Qualification Primary.
 10. No of family members 4
 11. Duration of practicing as a Healer 40
 12. Learn from Father.
 13. Any other family members were practicing No.
 14. Is this your main occupation No.
 15. Have any other occupation Yes. Cultivator.
 16. Patient with Major Diseases Pneumonia, Diarrhoea, Stomache.
 17. Nature of Medicine Medicinal Plants, Mantra
 18. Monthly income from Healing Practice Not Fixed. Approx. Rs. 1100/-
 19. Whether received any govt. support No.

List of Tribal Healers

Sl. No.	Name	Address
1.	Sri Amulya Tripura S/O- Mantu Kr. Tripura	Jogendra para. Longtarai Valley Dhalai Dist
2.	Shachindra Debbarma	Vill- East Uluchha, P.O. & P.S. - Salema Dist- Dhalai, Kamalpur Tripura Ph-89742295
3.	Sri Pulen Debbarma S/O-Hare Krishna Debbarma	Vill-Dukhatilla Sidhai. West Tripura, 9862367052
4.	Sri Ashim Jyoti Chakma S/O-Lt.Brajabihari Chakma	Sarat bikash Para, Karbook South Tripura. Contact No.9612779347
5.	Sri Sachindra Debbarma S/O-Udai Debbarma	Purba Dhgallu Cherra, Bhat Kahori, Salema, Kamalpur, Dhalai dist
6.	Shyamotpal Biswas	Dhaleswar, Kalyani. R.K.Narenclrajit Sarani Agartala, west Tripura. Pin-799007
7.	Sri Haricharan Noatia S/O-Lila Mohan Noatia	Garjibazar, Udaipur, Tripura(S).
8.	Srnti Ritan Debbarma S/O- Nirmal Debbarma	Samukchara, South Tripura
9.	Sri Sunandan Debbarma S/O- Parendra Debbarma	Vill-Rohi Sardarpara P.O-Sonamani Sepaipara, P.S-Ranbir Bazar Sub-Sadar Sub Division, Dist- West Tripura
10.	Sri Arun Debbarma S/O- Naina Debbarma	Nakashipara, Dhalai Block-Salema
11.	Sri Sona Kr. Tripura S/O- Mongal Ch. Tripura	Betga, Satchand Sabroom, South Tripura Block-Satchand
12.	Sri Molaphuru Mog S/O- Manbhu Mog	Rantanmani, Satchand, Sabroom, South Tripura Block-Satchand
13.	Sri Bayirathb Aslong S/O- Lt. Shanti Kr. Aslong	West Chamamu, Dhalai Block- Karbook
14.	Sri Abani Bhusan Chakma S/O- Lt. Sujamohan Chakma	Uttar E.K. Chari, Natunbazar Amarpur, South Tripura
15.	Sri Purba Kr. Tripura S/O- Aswani Tripura	Sonaichari, Belonia, South Tripura Block- Hrishyamukh, R.D.
16.	Sri Kushadhaj Tripura S/O- Sukraj Tripura	Sonaichari, Belonia, South Tripura Block- Hrishyamukh, R.D.
17.	Sri Ananda Debbarma S/O-Lt. Sujya Debbarma	Amtali, Bishramganj
18.	Sri Aky Mog S/O-Anjai Mog	Gorita ADC Village, Rupaichari Sabroom, South Tripura Block- Rupaichari
19.	Sri Bidhyamohan Chakma S/O-Laxmiram Chakma	Silachari, ADC Village, Block- Rupaichari, South Tripura
20.	Arun Shanti Chakma	Gainama, Chhailongta Dhalai

Annexure - 2
List of Tribal Healers

	S/O- Dhananjay Chakma	Block - Matu R.D.
21.	Sri Mangal Debbarma S/O- Lt. Jnya Ch. Debbarma	Khampu para, Chachu Bazar. Hezamara Block- Hezamara
22.	Sri Chaitra Kr. Hrangkhal S/O-Bikram Singh Hrangkhal	Killapara, Killa Varma, ADC Village. Block-Jampuijala,R.D.
23.	Sri Ramgobinda Debbanna S/O-Lt. Nadaduip Debbarma	Arjun Kanta Para Ujan Gaingmara ADC Village, Block- Jampuijala R.D.
24.	Sri Madhusaudhan Tripura S/O- Khiroda Tripura	Rupaichara. Sabroom, South Tripura
25.	Sri Atha Mog S/O- Achuai Mog	Uttar Nabichara, Dhalai.
26.	Smt. Pramila Debbarma D/O- Rarnani Debbarna	Vil- Rajani sadar Para, Klyanpur, Teliamura West Tripura
27.	Sri Kopra Debbarma S/O- Lt. Chandra Kr. Debbarma	Vill- Bichitra Das Para.Manu,Longharai Valley
28.	Smt. Dhanapati Tripura W/O- Kopra Debbarma	Vill- Bichitra Das Para.Manu,Longharai Valley
29.	Sri Ganesh Chandra Reang S/O-Lt. Arenga Reang	Vill- Ram Prasad Para, Belonia, south Tripura
30.	Sri Gopal Bikash Chakma S/O- Bijoy Kumar chakma	Vill- Dupata Chhara, Kanchanpur, North Tripura
31.	Sri Diptya Marak S/O- Sachindra Marak	Vill- Batadepa, Bishalgarh, West Tripura
32.	Sri Chandra Kr. Debbarma S/O-Lt. Debendra Choudhury	Vill- Jagatram Thakur Para Durganagar, West Tripura
33.	Shri Birendra Debbarma S/O- Late Nagendra Debbarma	Maharam Choudhury Para, P.O.- Durganagar, West Tripura
34.	Sri Mangal Debbarma S/O- Lt. Brajamani Debbarma	East Dulucherra Salema Kamalpur, Dhalai Dist.
35.	Sri Krishna Lal Halam S/O- Kilak Baran Halam	Vill-Jamathum Thalbari, P.O.-Jamthum, Kamalpur, Dhalai District
36.	Sri Brajar Nath Halam S/O-Aful Halam	Jhamthim Bong Colony Kamalpur, Dhalai District
37.	Sri Pramode Debbarma S/O- Krishna Charan Debbarma	Vill- Jamthum Thalabari,Kamalpur, Dhalai District
38.	Sri Mangal Debbarma S/O- Suva Ch. Debbarma	Satraiphang, Block- Mungia Kami, R.D.
39.	Sri. Rabia Debbarma S/O - Harekrishna Debbarma	Ramkrishna para Block- Mungia Kami, R.D.
40.	Sukjay Tripura S/O- Khetrajoy Tripura	Ruwja para, Chamanu, Dhalai
41.	Mangal Debbarma S/O- Lt. Brajamani Debbarma	East Dulucherra, Salema, Kamalpur, Dhalai Dist.
42.	Smt Kalapati Debbarma W/O- Kumar Debbarma	P.O- Ashigarh, Mandai Bazar
43.	Kumar Debbarma S/O- Chandrakanta Debbarma	P.O- Ashigarh, Mandai Bazar
44.	Arun Debbarma S/O- Budhiram Debbarma	Tui Pathar, P.O- Ashigarh, Mandai Bazar
45.	Smt Rajakini Debbarma W/O- Ranjan Debbarma	Khengrai Para, P.O- Ashigarh, Mandai Bazar

46.	Sudhana Debbarma S/O- Chandramani Debbarma	Sakhimura Para, P.O Ashigarh, Mandai
47.	Bishnu Kr. Debbarma S/O- Haridayal Debbarma	Down Chawdhury para, Mandai, Jirania, West Tripura
48.	Nabadhan Debbarma S/O- It. Debendra Debbarma	Paijabari, Khowai
49.	Surja Kr. Debbarma S/O- Lt. Chandramani Debbarma	Warantabari, Khowai
50.	Prabhat Hrangkhal S/O- Lt. Jadurmani Hrangkhal	Sardu Karkari, Teliamura
51.	Udhan Kr. Tripura S/O Manik pada Tripura	Thalibari, Kathalia, Melagarh, Sunamura
52.	Chandra Kr. Debbarma S/O Lt. Debendra Choudhury	Vill: Jagatram Thakur Para Durganagar, West Tripura
53.	Md. Tota Mia	Purathal, Bishalgarh
54.	Malen Debbarma S/O- Surendra Debbarma	Budhrai Kedri, P.O Chachu Bazar, Sidhai, Mohanpur
55.	Smt Giribala Debbarma W /o- Budhiram Debbarma	Debra Para, P.O Chachu Bazar, Sidhai, Mohanpur
56.	Rana Kishore Debbarma S/o- Mahendra Debbarma	Debra Para, P.O Chachu Bazar, Sidhai, Mohanpur
57.	Gulal Chakma	Nabinchara, North Tripura Phn no- 9863840470
58.	Purna Kr. Chakma	Nabinchara, Pancharthal North Tripura
59.	Kamala Devi Chakma	Nabinchara, Pancharthal North Tripura Phn no- 9863763924
60.	Anamika Chakma	Nabinchara, Pancharthal North Tripura Phn no- 9402348982
61.	Draupadi Chakma	Nabinchara, Pancharthal North Tripura
62.	Bisawajit Chakma	Vill-Tilak Para, Mainama ADC,Manu Block,Dist.Dhalai,Pin-799275.
63.	Bir kishore Chakma	Vill-Raj kumar Para, Gainama ADC,Manu Block,Dist.Dhalai,Pin-799273
64.	Taranga Chakma	Vill-Raj kumar Para, Gainama ADC,Manu Block,Dist.Dhalai,Pin-799273 Phone No- 8974155880
65.	Angsha Mog.	Vill-Tilak Para, Mainama ADC,Manu Block,Dist.Dhalai,Pin-799275 Phone No- 9402113760
66.	Bijoy Kr. Chakma	Vill-Tilak Para, Mainama ADC,Manu Block,Dist.Dhalai,Pin-799275 Phone No- 8014180865
67.	Chandra muki Chakma	Vill-Gainama(Rajkumar para),Gainama ADC,Manu Block,Dist.Dhalai,Pin-799273 Phone No- 9402571453
68.	Sarada Chakma	Vill-Tilak para,Mainama ADC,Manu Block,Dist.Dhalai,Pin-799275
69.	Kannya Ram Chakma	Vill-Tilak para,Mainama ADC,Manu Block,Dist.Dhalai,Pin-799275 Phone No- 9485009327

70.	Boiraggya Chakma	Vill-Tilak para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist. Dhalai, Pin-799275
71.	Suresh Chakma	Vill-Tilak para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist. Dhalai, Pin-799275 Phone No- 7085479120
72.	Pratimoy Chakma	Vill-Tilak para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist. Dhalai, Pin-799275 Phone No- 7085664563
73.	Rabi Chakma	Vill-Tilak para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist. Dhalai, Pin-799275 Phone No- 9615372422
74.	Prem Ranjan Chakma	Vill-Tilak para, Mainama ADC, Manu Block, Dist. Dhalai, Pin-799275 Phone No- 9862996956
75.	Chandra muki Chakma	Vill-Raj kumar para, Gainama ADC, Manu R.D Block, Dist. Dhalai, Pin-799273 Phone No- 9402571453
76.	Purana basi Chakma	Vill-Tilak para, Mainama ADC, Manu R.D Block, Dist. Dhalai, Pin-799275 Phone No- 8119905187
77.	Khiro Debbarma	Vill-Bahumoni para, Gabordi Jampui jala R.D Block, Dist. Sepahijala, Pin-799004.
78.	Sonesh Debbarma	Vill - Ram kumar para, Sam manu R.D Block, Dist. Dhalai, Pin-
79.	Biswajit Debbarma	Vill-Sudurai Thakur para, Jampui jala R.D Block, Dist. Sepahijala, Pin-799130
80.	Baanapati Debbarma	Vill- Sonamani, ADC Jampui jala R.D Block, Dist. Sepahijala, Pin-799102
81.	Bishurai Debbarma	Vill-Sonamani para, ADC, Jampui jala R.D Block, Dist. Sepahijala, Pin-799102
82.	Surya kumar Debbarma	Vill-Samuk chhara para, ADC, Jampui jala R.D Block, Dist. Sepahijala, Pin-799004
83.	Mani kuntala Debbarma	Vill-Sonamani ADC, Jampui jala R.D Block, Dist. Sepahijala, Pin-799102
84.	Pramod Debbarma	Vill- Debendra Chowdhury para, ADC, Hezamara R.D Block, Dist. West Tripura, Pin-799212
85.	Sabitri Debbarma	Vill-Sonamani sipai para, ADC, Mndai R.D Block, Dist. West Tripura, Pin-799035
86.	Labanya Debbarma	Vill- Rabr ADC kolini para, Amarpur R.D Block, Dist- Gomati Tripura, Pin- Phone No- 9856847079
87.	Parimal Debbarma	Vill- Purna Thakur para, ADC, Jirania R.D Block, Dist. West Tripura, Pin-799045
88.	Lalit Debbarma	Vill- Bhadra miship para, ADC Bishrambari, Jirania R.D Block, Dist. West Tripura, Pin-799035
89.	Kanan Bihari Jamatia	Vill- Sankatram para, ADC, Jompui R.D Block, Dist-Shipahijala, Tripura, Pin- 799102
90.	Manmohan Tripura	Vill- Amtali para, Non ADC, Satchan R.D Block, Dist-South, Tripura, Pin-799145
91.	Jamini Tripura	Vill- West jalefa para, Non ADC, Satchan R.D Block, Dist-South, Tripura, Pin-799145
92.	Jamini Debbarma	Vill- Kamanmura para, ADC, Mandai R.D

93.	Gavinda Reang	Block, Dist- West Tripura, Pin-799035 Vill-Govinda para, Chandrapur R.F. Matabari R.D Block, Dist-Gomati Tripura, Pin-799013
94.	Balanjoy Reang	Vill- Purba jolai bari para, Dataram ADC, matabari R.D Block, Dist-Gomati Tripura, Pin-799013
95.	Sumitra Debbarma	Vill- Ujan Abhoyanagar para, Sutarmur, Dist.- Siphahijala Tripura, Pin-799005, Phone no- 9612354195
96.	Radha mohan Debbarma	Vill- Sri ram para, Soua ram Gram panchayet, Hazamara R.D Block, Dist- West Tripura, Pin-799212, Phone no- 8259991841
97.	Mandira Debbarma	Vill- Podorai para, Balaram Chaumani, Jampui R.D Block, Pin-799003, phone no- 8014871907
98.	Ripon Debbarma	Vill- Sriram para, Soua ram Gram panchayet, Hazamara R.D Block, Dist- West Tripura, Pin-799212, Phone no- 8119059450
99.	Birendra Debbarma	Vill- Bakhilai bari para, Soua ram Gram panchayet, Hazamara R.D Block, Dist- West Tripura, Pin-799212, Phone no- 9615872593
100.	Sonadhan Debbarma	Vill- Bakhilai bari para, Soua ram Gram panchayet, Hazamara R.D Block, Dist- West Tripura, Pin-799212

(This list is a compilation of Secondary data available from Tribal Research & Cultural Institute, Govt. of Tripura; Department of Botany, Tripura University and Primary data collected during the present study)

List of Identified Disease for which Healers are being consulted





Sl. No.	Name of the Diseases	Patient	Season	Fees (Cash/ kind)
1.	Bat (Arthritis)	all	all	Not Fixed
2.	Rakta Arish	all	winter	900/-
3.	Liver	Children boy and girl	not season	900/-
4.	Bijey Paliley	male	all	Not fixed
5.	Jonno	all	all	Not fixed
6.	Delivery patient	adult female	all	300/-
7.	Pregnancy(delivery)	Adult female. New born children	No season	
8.	Women related diseases	Adult female. New born children	all	500/-
9.	Paralysis	all	Cold Season	100/-
10.	Tumour	all	all	Not fixed
11.	Dog Bite	all	all	300/-
12.	Abdominal (women related)	female	all	1 tablet 5/-
13.	Pressure	all	all	Not fixed
14.	Throat pain	all	all	Not fixed
15.	Arsha (Piles)	all	all	Not fixed
16.	Rumo Ajor (Delivery patient)	women	all	300/-
17.	Skin disease	all	all	Not fixed
18.	Pain	all	no specific season	5/10/-
19.	Manusher najor	all	no specific season	5,10/-
20.	Dabotar najor	all	no specific season	5,10/-
21.	Pneumonia	all	any	101/-
22.	Fracture	all	anytime	101/-
23.	Typhoid	all	anytime	101/-
24.	Tumour	all	anytime	501/-
25.	Bishwa jaynna	all	anytime	300/-
26.	Bandita	Children boy	anytime	200/-
27.	kostho betha	all	anytime	200/-
28.	jondiece	all	anytime	200/-
29.	Amio(jondiece)	all	anytime	101/-
30.	pet betha (Abdominal)	all	anytime	101/-

Annexure - 3
List of Diseases

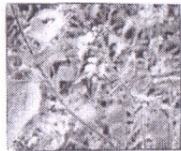



	pain)			
31.	Jor	all	anytime	101/-
32.	Cancer	Aged		12.5/-
33.	Diabetes	Aged		2000/-
34.	Sada shrub	Aged		500/-
35.	Hapania (Asthama)	Aged		500/-
36.	Kidney pathor	Aged		30/-
37.	Dat betha	Aged		500/-
38.	Hawa (Air)	all	Not fix	101/-
39.	Pneumonia	all	Not fix	101/-
40.	Pet betha	all	Not fix	101/-
41.	Headache	all	Not fix	101/-
42.	Body pain	Aged, adult female, adult male	Not fix	101/-
43.	Abdominal Pain	all	anytime	105/-
44.	Keta jaoa rokto bondho korte pare	all	anytime	105/-
45.	Mukher oshuk	all	anytime	105/-
46.	Jor,sordi,kashi	all	Not fix	101/-
47.	Santan na hoa	Adult female	Not fix	101/-
48.	Jor	all	all	101/-
49.	Sordi	all	all	101/-
50.	Kashi	all	all season	101/-
51.	Hawa	all	all season	101/-
52.	Hand fracture	all	not fix	200/-
53.	Hath,paa fule jaoa	all	not fix	200/-
54.	Diarrhoea	all	not fix	200/-
55.	Liver problem	all	not fix	101/-
56.	Paralysis	all	not fix	101/-
57.	Kal pora	all	any time	105/-
58.	Kobjati	all	any time	not fix
59.	khauji	all	any time	not fix
60.	jhibbar oshuk	all	any time	not fix
61.	Broken bone	all	any time	5000/-
62.	Fever	all	any time	200/-
63.	Piles	all	all	100/-
64.	Dog bite	all	all	100-
65.	Bantita	all	all	1/-
66.	Fish bone stuck in throat	all	all	1/-
67.	Bad dream	all	all	100/-

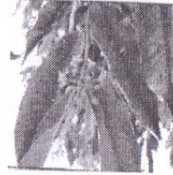
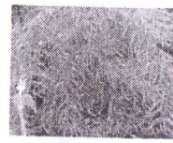


68.	Menstruation problem	Adult female	all	100/-
69.	Teeth pain	all	all	5/-
70.	Paralysis	Adult female, Adult male	all	5/-
71.	White shrub	Adult female	all	5/-
72.	Pneumonia	all	all	100/-
73.	Bikause	all	all	100/-
74.	Diarrhoea	all	all	100/-





List of Available Medicinal Plants in Tripura



Sl. No	Scientific name	Local Name	Parts Used	Specimen reported Found	Fruiting
1	 Abroma angusta	Ulatkambal Ban kopali	Root bark	Agartala/Sarduk charral Kamalpur	December
2	 Abrus precatorius	Kunch	Root and Seed	Whole State	February
3	Abutilon indicum	Petari	Leaves, juice of leaves, bark, seed & root	Waste places of Agartala	February
4	Acacia concinna	Banritha	Pod & leaves	Whole state	March
5	Acacia pennata		Barks, leaves, stems, fruits	Abhoynagar/ champamura Bishalahar	March
6	Acalypha indica	Muktajari	Plants, roots & leaves	Agartala-Waste locations & old walls	
7	Achyranthes asoera	Apang	Plants, roots & seeds	Whole State	March
8	Acarus calamus	Bach	Rhizome	Sadar	
9	 Adhatoda vasica	Vasaka	Leaves, roots & flowers	Waste lands of the whole state	May
10		Bel	Root, bark, fruits	Whole state	March

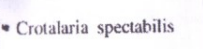



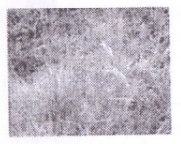

Annexure - 4
List of Available Medicinal Plants
in Tripura




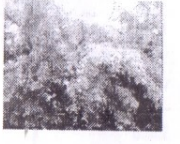
	Aegle marmelos				
11	 Ageratum conyzoides	Pichas	Roots, leaves & flowers		February
12	Alphonsea ventricosa	Naga kala	Leaves	Jampui ranges	February
13	 Anacardium occidentale	Kaju badam	Roots, barks & fruits	Whole State	February
14	 Andrographis poeniculata	Kalmegh	Plant, root & leaves	Jumpai	Winter
15	 Anthocephalus cadamba	Kadam	Bark & leaves	Whole State	Winter
16	Ananas comosus	Anaras	Leaves & fruits	Whole State	Summer
17	Annona reticulata	Nona	Bark, leaves & seeds	Whole State	March
18		Agar	Wood	Kailashahar & Dharmanagar	Rainy season




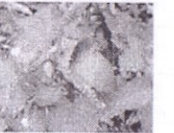
	 Aquilaria malaccensis				
19	Argemone maxicana	Shialkata	Root & seeds	Waste land of the whole state	Winter
20	Asclepias		Roots & leaves	Jampui ranges	April
21	 Asparagus recemosus	Satamuli	Root	Sadar	
22	 Averhoa carambola	Kam ranga	Fruits	Whole stare	March
23	 Bacopa monnieri	Brahmisak	Plants, stem & leaves	Champamura	October
24	Baliospermum montanum	Danti	Root, leaves & seeds	Agartala, Ananda bazar & Shakkan Tlanasana	Whole Year
25	Bauhinia malabarica	Kanchan	Bark & flowers	Sadar	
26	Blumea balsamifera	Kukursanga	Whole plant	Fatikroy, Teliamua & Muhuri Forest	March
27	Blumea lacera	Kukursanga	Plants, roots & leaves	Whole state	April






28	<i>Butea parviflora</i>	Jong-obi	Bark & root	Whole state in hill cuttings	March
29	<i>Bryonopsis laciniosa</i>		Plants & leaves	Whole State	Rainy season
30	<i>Caesalpinia cristata</i>	Nata	Bark, leaves & seeds	Agartala	April
31	 <i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Akan	Root, bark, leaves & latex	Waste places of the whole state	Winter
32	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Lataphatkari	Plants	Whole State	April
33	 <i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Kalkasuncja	Plants, roots, leaves & seeds	Waste lands of the whole state	April
34	 <i>Cassia tora</i>	Chakunda	Leaves & seeds	Waste lands of the whole state	February
35	 <i>Cassia sophera</i>	Kalkasunda	Plants, leaves & seeds	Whole state	Winter
36		Thunimancuni	Plants & leaves	Whole State	July



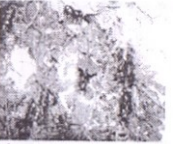

					
	<i>Centella asiatica</i>				
37	<i>Centipeda minima</i>		Leaves & seeds	Sadar	April
38	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Bethushag	Plants	Agartala, Garjee & Dashda	April
39	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Bethu-shag	Plant	Whole state	Whole Year
40	<i>Chloanthus officinalisa</i>	-	Root & leaves	Forests of whole state	March
41	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i>		Wood	Jampui ranges	Winter
42	<i>Clematis qourlana</i>	-	Leaves & stem	Vanghmum	January
43	<i>Cissampelas pareira</i>	Akanadi	Roots & leaves	Agartala	October
44	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Haarhuria	Leaves & seeds	Agartala	Whole Year
45	<i>Cinnamomum iners</i>	Jangli-Darchini	Bark & seeds	Rangamura	December
46	<i>Clerodendron indicum</i>	Bhai	Root & leaves	Agartala	July
47	 <i>Clerodendron viscosum</i>	Bhait, Juthur	Root, leaves & flower	Waste places of Charilam, Teliamura, Jampui Ranges	July
48	<i>Coccinia</i>	Telakucha	Plants, roots &	Whole State	Summ-
49	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i>	Huyer	Root & leaves	Damcherra	January
50	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	-	Whole plant	Whole state	Decembe
51	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i>	Titapat	Seeds	Agartala, Bagpasha & Sabrum	Rainy season
52	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Kala-uja	Fruits, bark & leaves	Agartala & Dopada	Winter
53	<i>Crataeva nurvala</i>	Barun	Bark & leaves	Agartala	December
54	<i>Croton roxburghii</i>	Baragach	Bark, root, fruit &	Whole state	June



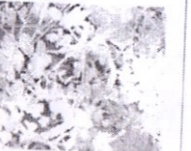

			seeds		
55		Jhun jhuni	Stem, leaves & seeds	Old Agartala, Dopada	April
56		Talamuli		Whole State	Winter
	Curculigo orchioide\$				
57	Curcuma amada	Amada	Rhizome	Whole State	
58		Algusi, Sunyalaya	Plant, seeds	Whole state	February
	Custuca reflexa roxb				
59		Durba	Plant	Whole state	Rainy season
	Cynodon dactylon				
60		Sunda	Tubers		January
	Cyperus rotundus				
61		Dhutura	Leaves, roots & seeds	Waste land of the whole state	Rainy season
	Datura metel				
62	Datura stramonium	Dhutura	Leaves & fruits	Waste land of the whole state	Rainy season
63	Deeringia amaranthoides	-	Root & leaves	Whole state	December
64	Desmoldium triquetrum	-	Leaves	Whole state	March

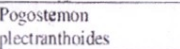





65	Dioscorea alata	Chupri alu	Tubers	Sadar	Winter
66	Dioscorea bulbifera	Banaalu	Tubers	Sadar & Kailashahar	November
67		-	Tubers	Whole state	
	Dioscorea pentaphylla				
68	Derris trifoliata	-		Jogendra nagar	September
69	Diospyros peregrina	Gab, Kendu	Stem, bark & fruits	Sabual to Phuldungsai	Winter
70		Garur	Plant, rhizome, fronds	Branches of forest trees of the whole state	
	Drynaria quercifolia				
71		Kestuki, Keysutra	Plant, root & leaves	Whole state	January
	Eclipta prostrata				
72	Elephantopus scaber	Gojlata	root, Plant & leaves	Agartala	April
73		Amalaki	f, bark, Root lower & fruit	Whole state	December
	Emblica officinalis				
74	ardia-Engel spicata	-Tappa changue	Bark	Whole state	April
75	Entada phaseoloides	Ghila	stem, Seed & bark		January
76	Epilobiu angustifolium		Plant	sardukcherra	Winter
77	Eupatorium odoratum	Pichas	Plant	Whole state	Winter
78	Eupatorium triplinerve	Ayapana	& Stem leaves	Whole state	March
79		Baro khernie	plant	Waste land of the whole state	






					
	Euphorbia hirta				
80		Dudiya	se&Leaves eds	Waste places of the whole state	October
	Euphorbia thymifolia				
81	Evolvulus alsinoides	Sankhapushpi	leav&stem es	Waste places of the whole state	Whole Year
82		Bot	fibers,Root s & seeds, Leaves	Whole state	Rainy season
	Ficus bengalensis				
83	Ficus hispida	Dengura	,Barki seed&-fru s	Whole state	Whole Year
84	Ficus lacor	Pakar	Bark	Kunjaban	October
85	Ficus recamosa	Jirbat	l,bark,Root eaves -fru&	Charilam	March
86	Garcinia cowa	Kau	resin,Gum	, Rangamura Khowai	August
87	Garcinia xanthochymus	Tamal	Fruits	Whole state	-October February
88	Gleichenia liniaris		Rhizome & fronds	Sadar	
89	Gynocardia odorata	Chalmogra	Fruit	Debtamura	February
90		Hatisur	Whole plant	Whole state	Whole Year
	Heliotropium indicum				




91		Anantamul	Root	Whole state	
	Hemidesmus indicus				
92		Jaba	Leaves & flowers	Whole state	
	Hibiscus rosasinensis				
93		Kurchi	& Bark seeds	Whole state	December
	Holarrhena antidysentrica				
94		Chalmogra	Fruits	Kailashahar & sabual	
	Hydnocarpus kurzii				
95	Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides	Thunimancuni	Whole plant	Agartala	
96	Hydrocotyle javanica	Thunimancuni	Leaves	Vanghmum	Winter
97	Ichnocarpus frutescens	Dhudilata/shy amlata	Roots & leaves	Whole state	December
98	Jasminum sambac	Belphul	Plant,root,l eaves & flower	Whole state	July
99			Bark & leaves	Sadar & Udaipur	
	Litsea glutinosa				
100	Luffa cylindrica		Seeds	Whole state	

101	<i>Malilotus alba</i>		Plant, leaves & inflorescences	Agartala	February
102	 <i>Malilotus philippensis</i>	Kamala	Glands & hairs on the fruit	Aqartala, Joendranagar, Charilam, Muhuri & Anandanagar	April
103	<i>Melissa parviflora</i>	-	leaves & stem	Agartala	April
104	<i>Milietia pachycarpa</i>	Bishlata	Root	Dopada & Teliamura	June
105	<i>Mimosa himalayana</i>	Shial-kanta	Roots & leaves	Bagapasha	January
106	 <i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Chhaitemara	leaves & stem	Whole state	Whole Year
107	 <i>Mucuna prurita</i>	Alkoshil Alkusia	Root, pods & seeds	Charilam	June
108	<i>Mussaenda glabrata</i>		Root, modified sepals & flower	Kumarghat	June
109	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	padma	Root, leaves, flower & seeds	Whole state	December
110	 <i>Nymphaea stehata</i>	Nil sapia	Root, stock & flower	Whole state	December
111	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Bantulsi	leaves	Sadar	March
112		Babuitulsi	Root,	Sardukcherra,	February

			leaves, flower & seeds	Dasda	
113	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>	Ramtulsi	Plant, leaves & seeds	Agartala	Winter
114	 <i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Tulsi	Plant, root, leaves & seeds	Whole state	Winter
115	<i>Operculina</i>	Dudh Kalmi	Root		December
116	 <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Amrul	Plant	Whole state	Rainy season
117	 <i>Paederia foetida</i>	Badhaliputa	Plant, root & leaves,	Whole state	Winter
118	<i>Paspalum crobiculatum</i>		Plant	Sadar	December
119	<i>Pavetta indica</i>		Root & leaves	Whole state	February
120	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	Jhumkolata	Leaves & fruits		November
121	<i>Pergularia extensa</i>	Ghagul Banti	Root, bark, plant & leaves	Dharmanagar	
122	<i>Phlogacanthus thyrsiflorus</i>	Basak	Leaves	Whole state	January
123	<i>Phyllanthus asperalutus</i>	Bhui Amla	Plant, root & leaves	Whole state	February
124	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Hazar Mani	Plant & Root	Whole state	December
125	<i>Pogostemon parviflorus</i>		Root &	Dharmanagar	January

126			leaves		
	Pogostemon plectranthoides		Root & leaves	Old Agartala	January
127			Plant	Agartala	December
128			Root & leaves	Whole State	October
129		Sarpagandha	Root	Sadar & Sabrum	March
	Rauvolfia serpentina				
130		Bherenda	Seed	Whole state	Winter
	Ricinus communis				
131			Fruit	Agartala	March
132		Kash	Plant	Whole State	November
133		Asok	Bark	Unokoti	March
134		Gaj pipul	Fruit	Sadar	
135		Bhela	Fruit	Abhoynagar, Arundhutinagar	March
136		Bherela/Bala	Plant, root, juice & seed	Agartala, Sabrum	January
	Sida cordifolia				
137		Bekair	Root	Whole state	February
	Solanum indicum				
138		Kakmachi	Plant & fruit	Whole state	February
	Solanum nigrum				

139		Kantikari	Root, stem, flower & fruit	Agartala	February
	Solanum xanthocarpum				
140			Plant, flower & seeds	Agartala	February
141		Amra	Bark, leaves & fruit	Whole state	June
	Spondias pinnata				
142		Sheora	Bark & root	Whole state	October
	Streblus asper				
143			Leaves, bark & seeds	Fatikroy	
144			Plant	Damcherra	
145		Lodh	Bark	Agartala	June
146		Tetul	Fruits	Whole State	January
	Tamarindus indica				
147		Bahera/Bakhla	Fruits	Whole State	June
	Terminalia bellirica				
148		Haritaki	Bark & fruit	Pratapgarh	Winter





					
149	Terminalia tomentosa	Piasal	Bark	Anandanagar	February
150		Gulancha	Plant	Agartala, Tibrubani, Laljhuri, Chailengta	Winter
151	Tragia involucrata	Bichuti	Root & Fruits	Vanghmum	January
152	Trichosanthes anguina	Chichinga	Seeds & Fruits	Whole State	Winter
153	vanda tessellate	Rashna	Root & leaves	Dharmanagar	
154	Vetiveria zizanioides	Bina/Khaskhas	Root	Agartala	Winter
155		Nishinda	Root & Leavas	Whole State	Winter
156	Vitex peduncularis	Awal	Bark & leaves	Agartala, Udaipur, Jogendranagar & Dharmanagar	
157	Xanthium strumarium	Ghagra	Plant, root & flower	Whole State	Winter
158	Xeromphis	Mon/Beolem	bark & roots	Abhoynagar	Winter

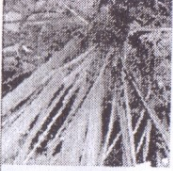



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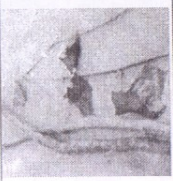




1. Nair, D.D. *et.al* (2009) Medicinal Plants of Tripura, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
2. Sarma, D.(ed.) (2009) Non Timber Forest Product in Tripura Vol-I, NTFP Centre of Excellence, Govt. Of Tripura, pp 143-149






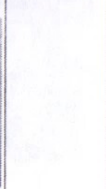
Annexure - 5 Different Medicinal Plants & parts & Process of Use



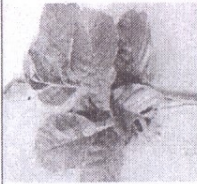

Different Medicinal plants, parts and Process of Use




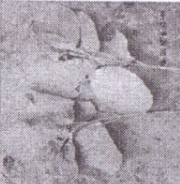
SL	Plants and parts	Local name	Scientific Name	Parts of Using	Purpose of use	Process of use
1		<i>Kespa</i>		Roots	<i>Baat</i> (<i>Arthritis</i>)	After collecting this root they grind it very nicely and add some jaggery (Gur) and make a tablet and to take 1 tablet per day after meal.
2		<i>Balsakao</i>		Roots		
		<i>Tablet</i>				
4		<i>Yangma & Subhachama leaves & Makal stem</i>		Leaves and roots, Stem	Fracture	After grinding all parts, they add it with the yellow part of eggs and some mustard oil. After that they mix all the materials. Later they heat the knife and cut little bit in affected area and then put the medicine on it. It is applying for 1-3 weeks regularly.
5		<i>Neem patta</i>	<i>Azadirachata Indica</i>	Leaves	Itching problem	At first boil the neem leaves and then make cool and take bath with the


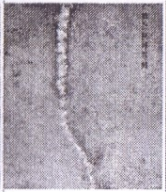

						solution.
6		<i>Saimanda leaves</i>		Leaves	Loose motion	This leaves should boil in a bamboo pipe and then keep it cool and drink only water until it gets well.
			<i>Acorus Calamus</i>	Leaves	Cough	This leaves should boil in a bamboo pipe with some tulshi leaves and after boiling they add some honey & then take the solution until it gets well.
7		<i>Bamlai tree</i>		Roots	Fever	Grind the roots and mix it with cool water and paste this solution on forehead.
8		<i>Chai root, banana (chapa) root, Mthaimkloy seeds (Chimra)</i>		Roots, Seeds	High fever	Grind all the parts and squish the solution. And they take only the juice.
9		<i>Saimanda leaves</i>	<i>Acorus Calamus</i>	Leaves	Cough	This leaves should boil in a bamboo pipe with some tulshi leaves and after boiling they add some honey & then take the solution until it gets well.

10		<i>Mukhra faiko lata</i>	Stem	Less eye power	At first cut the stem, then some liquid will come and they put it in eyes.
11		<i>Chamathuikla</i>	Stem	Burn, patch, Itching	After grinding the stem it becomes dust and then put it in the affected area.
12		Dust of <i>Chamathuikla</i>			
13		<i>Amrai tree</i>	Peel of stem	Jaundice	By this <i>amrai peel</i> (Chal) they make <i>pittha</i> and take it for decreasing jaundice.
14		<i>Patharkuchi</i>	Leaves	Bat	Juice of this leaves can be taken for preventing bat disease.

15		<i>Sannana, Bamlai</i>	Leaves	Fever, Headache	Grinding the leaves and add sugar. Solution folds in a part of cloth and squish. Then take only juice.
16		<i>Buraha ganja</i>	Leaves	Amashay	Boil this leaves by mixing onion, dry fish and then grind and take with meal
17		<i>Buglipata</i> 96	Leaves	Fracture	It has to grind and fold it in a banana leaves and then make it hot by putting near the fire and then they scroll and put it in affected area and bind it.
18		<i>Bachuindai</i>	Root	Joint pain	Polishing/ paste the root and then rub it on the pain area.
19		<i>Samakhli</i>	Leaves	Cut	After grinding the leaves then put in the cutting area.
20		<i>Jamari guta</i> (black)	Seeds	Pregnancy pain	At first make the dust by grinding it and add with local wine (Brandi). Then take it few quantities for reducing pain and can consume more food.

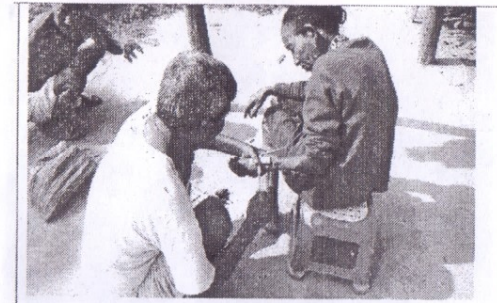
21		<i>Bel leaves</i>	Aegle Marmelos	Leaves	Fever & vomiting	After squishing the bel leaves with water then we put in the glass and add some sugar and take.
22		<i>Kacha halud (Turmeric)</i>	Cuscuta Domestica	Stem/root	Ulta dheg (khakchamo)	Grind the halud at first and add some honey and take only juice.
23		<i>Bohtai tree</i>		Leaves	Fracture	It has to grind and mix with 'bogli' pata fold it in a banana leaves and then make it hot by putting near the fire and then they scroll and put it in affected area and bind it.
24		<i>Long</i>	Syzygium Aromaticum	Long	Liver problem	First of all mixed all the spices together and grind it and mixed some jaggery and make a paste and then divide into 'ball' type shape and dry it. And take twice in a day before meal.

25		<i>Tapoi (Pupil)</i>	Peper Sp	Tapoi		
26		<i>Gubmarich</i>	Piper Longum			
27		<i>Khrematicho</i>		leaves	bleeding	Grind the leaves and put it in the infected area and cover it properly with the bandage.
28		<i>Sorbojala</i>	Combretum Sp.	Leaves	Swollen legs etc.	It has to grind and fold it in a banana leaves and then make it hot by putting near the fire and then they scroll and put it in affected area and bind it.

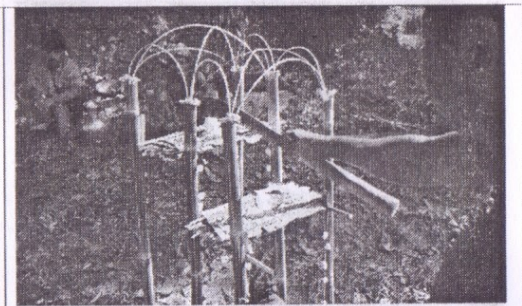
29			Amaranthus Spp	Leaves	Sutika (after giving birth of a child women suffer from this problem)	
30		Duboyech		Stem	Abdominal pain	Cut the stem into pieces and soak it in the water for around 30 minutes then consume the liquid, which tastes bitter.
31		Songoda	Euphorbia/ Suprema Coce	Leaves and stem	Itching/Infecti on of skin	At first boil the leaves and stem together and take bath without soap for several times.

Source : Field Survey

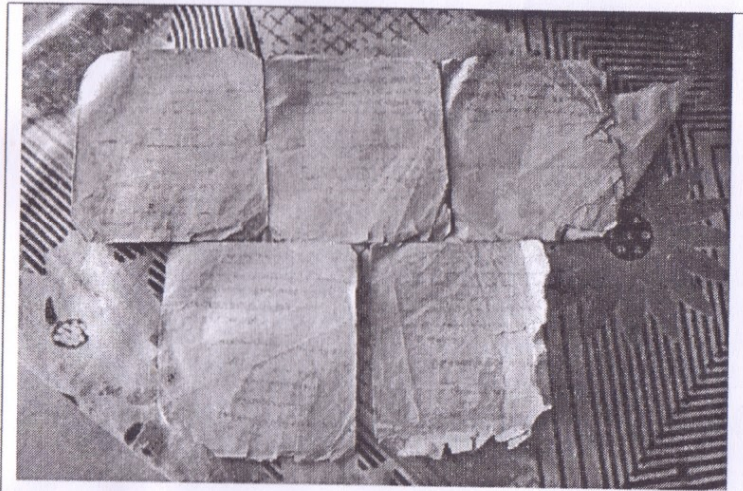
Photo Gallery



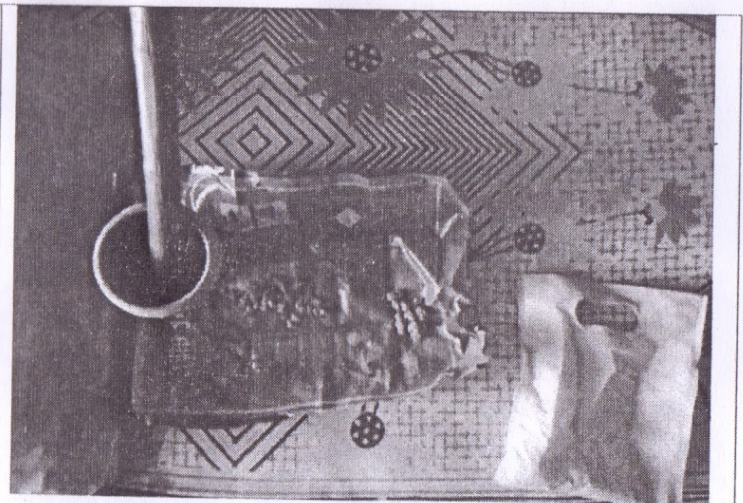
Treatment of Bone fracture



Sacrifice of Animals



Mantra



Jaributi